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C. RUINAT, Agent.

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By order of the Board,

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Apollo Street, dated 11th June, 1898.

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Baroda, Fadnis Office, 20th June, 1898.

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J. SLADEN, I.C.S., President, Sukkur Municipal Commission.

Sukkur, 24th June, 1898.

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PROFESSOR GUSTAV SCHLEGEL, in Toung Pao, 1893.

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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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OF

H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS

will be given away GRATIS to every purchaser of a Bottle of any one of

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THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
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"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh, L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh.

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A provision for Self on retirement, or for Wife and Family in case of death.

Rs. 5 000 payable on attaining the age of 55, or to the estate should death happen before the above age is reached.

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UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

which is the OLDEST ESTABLISHED Life Office in the East, can issue a Policy for the above amount at the following rates :—

Age next birthday.	Monthly premium.
20	Rs. 12 14 8
25	Rs. 15 0 0
30	Rs. 18 0 4
35	Rs. 22 9 8
40	Rs. 30 1 8

An additional payment of Rs. 5 per Rs. 1,000 on the year's premium would cover all war risks for Military Officers engaged in any part of the world on active service.

Rates for other amounts and all information regarding Life Assurance given on application to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,

Agents and Secretaries,

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Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

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ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,

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UNDER THE NEW

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have more than Doubled

DURING 5 YEARS

and now exceed

Rs. 1,30,00,000.

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Economy, Moderate Premiums,

Immediate Settlement of Claims,

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Particulars and Forms may be obtained from

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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	14
With Single temple Sides	50	24	10
Soiders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

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WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN

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"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE

WHISKEY.

Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES { BLUE.....One Star. PINK.....Two Stars. GOLD.....Three Stars

OF ALL DEALER

old Export Bottling seals to J. J. & S.:—

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5 h. 28 m. Sun sets, 6 h. 41 m. High water, 0-29 a. Low water, 5-39 m., 6-38 a.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—4-45 p.m., (weather permitting).

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The third Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commenced on the 27th ult., were formally dissolved yesterday.

REPORTED THEFT IN DALAL STREET.—Jugmohun Bunhasi, residing in Dalal Street, Fort, has reported to the police that some time during Sunday last, currency notes and cash of the aggregate value of Rs. 200-12 were stolen from his box.

BURGLARY AT NEPEAN SEA ROAD.—A report has been made by Ramchandra Hurri, residing at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, that some time during Saturday last his place was broken into, a box forced open, and gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 109 stolen therefrom.

THEFT AT THE ITALIAN CONSUL'S BUNGALOW.—Mon. F. Baldovino, Italian Consul, residing at Ridge Road, has made a report to the police that on Saturday evening last he forgetfully left a diamond scarf pin, valued at Rs. 150, on the railing of his verandah, and on going to look for the same on the following morning at 8 o'clock, found it missing.

THEFT AT HUNSRAJ TEMPLE.—Dhaklaji Rutton rao, a custodian of the Hunsraj Temple at Byculla residing in the compound, has reported to the police that some time between the hours of 7 a.m. and 2 p.m. on Saturday last, some one entered his room on the first floor, forced open a box and stole currency notes and a gold nose-ring of the aggregate value of Rs. 270.

ENTERTAINMENT AT WORLEE.—Mr. Harischandra Jaganathji Goregamkar having been elected a Justice of the Peace by the Government of Bombay, a grand evening entertainment was given by the Somvanshi Kshatriya community on Saturday, at the house of Mr. Bhauram Raghoba at Worlee, where a number of friends and admirers of Mr. Harischandra, and the principal members of his community assembled. An appropriate address was read and acknowledge.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, bandmaster, at 5-45 p.m., (weather permitting) :—

March.....	The Officers Call.....Hamilton
Mazurka	La Gaviota .....Aniebas
Selection.....	La Cigale .....Ivan Caryll
Song (euphonion Solo) Alisa Mine.....	Newton
Selection.....	La Poupie.....Audran
Valse	Viennoise .....Czibulka

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

STRUGGLE WITH A THIEF.—Habibee, a Mahomedan woman, residing on the second storey of a house at Falkland Road, has reported to the police the theft of a set of gold studs with a gold chain attached, valued at Rs. 135, from a dressing gown that she had left hanging on a peg in the room adjoining her bedroom, before going to bed on Saturday evening. The complainant further states that during the small hours of Sunday morning, she was aroused by hearing some one trying to open her cupboard and on getting up she saw a man, who looked like a Mahomedan. She caught hold of the thief, but the latter in his attempt to get free, threw the woman violently down and made off.

JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY FORBUNDER.—During the last month the number of patients that were treated in this dispensary was 2,927, among them the number of new admissions was 772, and classified as stated below :—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children	Total.
Hindu	248	147	252	647
Mussalman.....	32	24	46	102
Parsee	4	8	11	23
Other castes	...	...	...	...
Total.....	284	179	309	772

The average daily attendance was 97·6.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD A GOVERNMENT VESSEL.—Joseph Casiano De Souza, aged seventeen years, a fitter employed in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, who has been lying in the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, suffering from injuries sustained by accidentally falling off a ladder, while repairing a water tank on board the Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive in the dockyard has succumbed to his injuries. In the afternoon of the 15th ultimo deceased and another fitter were engaged in repairing the water tank on board the Clive. Deceased went up on deck to fetch something and while returning by the ladder, his foot slipped and he fell on to the edge of the tank, one of his legs going into the tank, and the other remaining outside. He sustained serious injuries to his loins and groins and was carried to the dockyard dispensary where he was seen by the Assistant Surgeon, who advised his removal to the G. T. Hospital. De Souza was accordingly taken to the hospital, where he died on Sunday. At an inquest held by the coroner, on view of the body of the deceased yesterday, the jury brought in a verdict of accidental death.

FIRE AT GUNPOWDER ROAD—About a quarter past 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon smoke was seen emanating from the roof of a godown on the Port Trust Estate at Gunpowder Road, Mazagon. The godown contains chemials belonging to Messrs. Kemp and Co. and some others, and if the outbreak had not been discovered in time, the result would have been serious. The doors of the godown were at once opened by the Psot Trust authorities, when it was found that a box containing naphtha had been on fire. The fire-brigade stations were communicated with and the Sankli Tank steamer followed by the Babuila Tank engine arrived with all possible despatch, Mr. Weston, Acting head of the b.igade, soon puting in an appearance none of the fire engines were brought into requisition nor was it thought advisable to pour water on the burning box, as such a course was likely to cause greater conflagration and more injuries. A quantity of mud was thrown on the burning box, which was then taken out of the godown, as also those boxes which were heated. The damage has not been ascertained and the cause of the fire is unknown.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A PAINTER.—On Friday last, Luximon Narayen, a Hindu painter, aged twenty-five years, residing in Dharamsey Street, was with two other labourers, engaged in painting the tower of the time-ball in the Grand Arsenal. They had been working all day and at about 4-30 p.m., they were standing on a scaffolding erected round the tower, when suddenly one of the upright bamboo gave way and deceased fell down from a height of about twenty-five feet. When picked up Luximon appeared to be unconscious and his left arm was fractured. He was placed in a gharry and conveyed to the Gocul. dass Tejpal Hospital, where it was found that he had sustained, besides the fracture of the left arm, several contusions on the body and a partial loss af motion or sensation of both the legs. He was detained under treatment, but never recovered from the shock and died on Sunday. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held on inquiry on view of the body of the deceased at the hospital. From the evidence recorded by the coroner it appeared that the the upright bamboo which gave way, was a topmost one and rested on the gallery of the tower. The rest of the scaffolding did not collapse and that accounted for the escape of the other labourers. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

RUN OVER AND KILLED BY A BULLOCK CART.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Khunderia Bagia, a Hindu lad, aged five years, son of a shoemaker, residing with his father at Parel Road, Chinchpoogly. On Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock the deceased with some other children was playing at the junction of Kalachowkey and Parel Roads, when a labour cart laden with kegs of paint and wooden chests, came along the road from the direction of Lalbaugh. Suddenly the lad ran from the opposite side of the road with the intention of crossing it, when he came in front of the cart and was knocked down by one of the bullocks. The driver tried his utmost to pull up the bullocks, but before he could do so, one of the wheels of the cart came in contact with the deceased's body and he was jammed. The cart was backed, the lad was extricated, and it was then found that he had sustained abrasions on the back and abdomen and was stunned and bleeding from the left ear. Deceased was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was ascertained that he had sustained serious internal abdominal injuries. His condition grew worse and on the following day he was transferred to the Motlibai Hospital, where he died on Sunday. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

THANA NEWS.—Our local correspondent, writing on Sunday says :—Colonel J. Hay, I. S. C., has been appointed a Special Plague Officer under the Epidemic Diseases Act III of 1897 at Bhivndi. Mr. Balabhai Vamon Kohajkar, Deputy Accountant, Huzur Treasury Office, has been appointed head clerk to the Collector of Thana.—A special oil tank is now made at the Thana railway station by Messrs. W. Graham and Company, where kerosine oil will be sold to the public at a cheaper rate by that company shortly.—Hosain Mian Mahomed Saleh and eight other accused in the Bandora Riot case were tried by Mr. W. O. Shepherd I. C. S., Assistant Collector and First Class Magistrate, Bandora, on Friday last. The Magistrate having gone through all the papers of enquiry committed the accused Hosain Mian Mahomed Saheb and six others to take their trial in the Court of the District Sessions Judge at Thana under Section 147, 333 and 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and acquitted Hoosain Mahomed Kasai and Alfi Mian Shaikh Usman under the provisions of Act V. of 1898, the new Code of Criminal Procedure.—Owing to the prevalence of the bubonic plague at Bhivndi the men of that place have been prevented from coming into the town of Thana by order of Khan Bahadoor Dr. FramrozArdesir Moos, L.M. and S., the Plague Authority. A European Medical Officer has been deputed to Bhivndi in order to stamp out the plague at that station.—Sowing of Kharif and various crops and ploughing are in progress in the the Thana District.—Eight births (three males and five females) and eleven deaths were registered in the town of Thana during the last week.

SUICIDE OF A NEER-DO-WELL.—An inquiry was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital by Mr. Turner the corner, regarding the death of Pandoo Govind, a Hindu, aged nineteen years. Deceased was employed on a monthly salary of Rs. 3, as a peon in the David Sassoon Mill, where his father also worked as a labourer and resided in the mill premises. Out of his monthly wages, deceased kept two or three rupees to himself and spent it amonst his friends in liquor, while he paid the balance to his father. However, on account of his extravagant habits and bad company, deceased was always in need of money and his father had to find fault with him not unfrequently. Three or four days ago he drew his pay from the mill, out of which he handed Rs. 6 to his father, retaining the balance. He squandered away the money in a day and went to his father for some help, when the latter scolded him severely and refused to accommodate him. Since then deceased had been despondent. On Friday he obtained two annas from his father, saying he want-ed to make an offering to an idol at Ghorapdeo Road, but instead of doing so, deceased went to the ByculaBazaar and purchased two annas worth of opium. He returned home at 7 o'clock in the evening and appeared to be quite drowsy and lay down to sleep without taking his meal. On the following morning Pandoo was found unconscious and breathing heavily. His father, who had gone to the mill was sent for, and on his arrival a medical practitioner was summoned to the house. The doctor examined the deceased and advised his removal to the J. J. Hospital, which was done. On examination at the hospital, deceased was found to be suffering from the effects of opium poisoning. He never came to himself again and died on Sunday. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

THE CONFIDENCE TRICK: EIGHTEEN DUPES.—Before Mr W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendant Nolan charged Samuel Fabler, a Goanese, with cheating by personation. From the evidence adduced on behalf of the prosecution, it appears that the accused and one Ranoo Rama resided in different houses in Cider Street and were acquainted with each other. The former was at one time employed in the Army and Navy Stores but was subsequently dismissed, and the latter has been in search of employment for some time past. On Saturday afternoon, the accused met Ranoo Rama and induced him and seventeen other residents of the locality to pay him Rs. 21, on condition that he (accused) would get him an appointment as a muccadum in the Army and Navy Stores on a monthly salary of Rs. 22 and the other men as labourers on Rs. 14 each. It was further stipulated that complainant would remunerate the accused in the sum of Rs. 4 for his trouble and the others Rs. 5 each on their services being retained by the company. The accused at the same time gave them to understand that he was employed in the Army and Navy Stores as a time-keeper and had full power and authority from the manager to engage them. Relying on these representations complainant collected a sum of Rs. 21 from his seventeen friends and paid it to the accused at his house. On receiving the money, accused took all the men to the Fort, where he handed them a slip of paper and went away on the pretext that he was going to have a cup of tea at a shop and would soon return, asking them to wait for him. As he did not turn up, complainant and his comrades became suspicious and went in search of the accused and they traced him at 7 o'clock in the evening at Duncan Road and made him over to Inspector Standford. On the person of the accused being searched Rs. 11 were found. The accused pleading guilty to the charge, was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

CRICKET.

ISLAM GYMKHANA vs. ARMY AND NAVY C. C.

A CRICKET match was played at the Islam Gymkhana ground, on 2nd July ; between the Islam Gymkhana and the Army and Navy C. C., in which the Islamites had an easy victory over their opponents. The bowling of Abba and Sh. Husain proved to be very distinctive. The following are the scores.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Fazil, b Simpson	8
Cumrudin, c Simpson	29
Sulaiman, b Simpson	16
Abdus Satar, b Fitzherbert	1
Mohmed Arabin, run out Pareira	9
Dawoodbhoy, b Vithoo	13
Abba, not out	14
Sh Hoosain, not out	10
M M Ali	
Shubaily Ali	Did not bat
M M C Tyabjee	
Extras	3
Total	103

ARMY AND NAVY.

1st Innings.

Sargon, c Fazil, b Aba	0
Lang, b Sh Hoosain	5
Fitzherbert, b Aba	0
Dean, l b w Aba	7
Simpson, b Sh Hoosain	1
Stevenson, b Aba	11
Pareira, c Tyabji, b Aba	0
Taylor, c Ali, b Sh Hoosain	2
Vithoo, c and b Aba	0
Longlane, not out	1
Bottombey, b Aba	0
Extra	2
Total	29

Y. M. C. A. C. C. vs. MUNICIPAL C. C.

A very interesting match was played last Saturday between the above two clubs. Each team put forward its best eleven, and had time favoured the latter club the victory would have been theirs. For the Y. M. C. A., Harrington, George and Allan contributed double figures; whereas for the Municipality, Chonkar and Daruwalla contributed 20 and 22, respectively Ths following are the scores :—

Y. M. C. A. C. C.

H E Harrington, b Kaka	23
F Mason, b Kaka	0
W B George, c Dempello, b Chonkar	16
E S Lyun, c and b Kaka	4
J Stevens, c Hale, b Kaka	12
J Allan, c Wadia, b Kaka	21
B James, b Hale	0
A Monohan, not out	3
G E Downes, c Wadia, b Kaka	0
E D Smith, b b w, b Kaka	1
A J Herbert, b Kaka	0
Extras	0
Total	80

MUNICIPAL C. C.

Vskaria, c Allan, b Monohon	5
Dadeakar, c Lynn b Herbert	8
Chonkar, c George, b Monohan	20
Kaka, not out	1
Daruwalla, not out	32
Extras	9
Total	68

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The Asiatic S. N. Co.'s s. s. Nurani, Captain J. L. Leftwhich R. N. R., arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta and coast ports, experienced monsoon weather from Cannamore, with high westerly sea and rain squalls. The Wilson Line s. s. Tokio, Captain C. H. Jones, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Hull, had strong S. W. monsoon. The s. s. Bullionist, Captain H. Summer, which arrived here on Sunday from Marmugoa, met with moderate to fresh monsoon, frequent hard squalls of wind and rain and considerable sea.

HOMELESS LEPER RELIEF FUND.

THE following subscription paid into the Bank of Bombay is acknowledged with thanks :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Lodge Aryan	25	0	0
Total	25	0	0
Amount previously acknowledged ..	1,27,925	1	9
Grand total	127950	1	9

P. C. SNOW,
Chairman.
T. S. WHIR,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Homeless Leper Relief Fund.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.—For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin ;" also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others Delicately perfumed. Warning : When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Night Coughs.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Sure Remedy.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and Reliable.
Trade Mark.—Lion, Net, and Mouse.
Established 1824. Sold by Chemists throughout the world. In bottles, 1s, 1 1-2d. and upwards.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

A SUIT AGAINST A RAILWAY COMPANY.

J. W. WARD VS. THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY AND ANOTHER.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered his final judgment in the case. The plaintiff claimed from the first defendants the sum of Rs. 67,690-1-9 as balance of account for work and labour done, and materials supplied, and services rendered in connection with a contract dated 23rd April 1892, by the plaintiff's firm to the first defendants, and interest at 12 per cent. from 1st May, 1894 ; or in the alternative for an account of the amount due by the first defendants to the plaintiff and to the second defendants Vishnu Ramchandra Ranade, in respect of work done under the said contract, and payment of such sum with interest from 1st May, 1894, &c. The second defendant was the plaintiff's partner in the work, but as he refused to join the plaintiff in the suit, he had made him co-defendant. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Scott, Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. S. Bayley, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, and Co., appeared for the first defendants ; and Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Russell, and Mr. D. D. Daver, instructed by Messrs. Dikshit and Dhanjishah, appeared for the second defendant.

Mr. Justice Fulton, in delivering judgment, said he would now give his decision on the questions argued before him at the hearing. The first point was contained in this issue raised by Mr. Starling after the delivery of his interlocutory decision on the 28th March, namely whether the time for earning Rs. 22 per 1,000 cubic feet was extended by the first defendant to the 31st October ? The question was one of great difficulty, and the Lordship, after considering the evidence in detail, remarked that, on that evidence, it was certainly not proved that the Chief Engineer intended to extend the time for the Rs. 22 rate. He said he did not. Mr. Ward said that the rate was not mentioned, but that the Chief Engineer said, if he carried out his promises to get the work completed so that the engines might pass through by the end of October, he should have no reason to complain. The question then arose whether, having regard to the previous correspondence, Mr. Ward was justified in accepting as a promise to extend the time for the Rs. 22 rate this expression, assuming it had been used. His Lordship did not think Mr. Ward was justified in doing so. If one party to a negotiation accepts as sufficient an ambiguous expression, it is impossible for him subsequently to contend that it must be interpreted in the way most favourable to himself notwithstanding the positive assurance of the other party that the words were never so intended. His Lordship thought it impossible for the plaintiff to contend that he had proved that the work was finally and satisfactorily completed on the 31st October. The bank was not up to formation level, in which state the plaintiff was bound to hand it over. The conclusion his Lordship came to after a review of the evidence, was that, although at the end of October the work was nearly finished, it was impossible to say that it was completely finished so that supposing that had been the date entered in the contract, the company would have been bound to take it over. The company denied that the work was finished on the 31st October ; the plaintiff said it was. It was for him to prove that on that day his bank throughout was, both as to width and height, complete according to the plan. This he had not done. His Lordship decided that as to cutting spoil, the contractors were entitled to the item ; also to the other item of "5 feet allowed to Jairam." His Lordship referred to other items on which the claim was disallowed. His Lordship did not think interest could be allowed on the claim. The company throughout admitted that a certain sum was due, and if that sum alone had been demanded, possibly interest could have been recovered from date of demand till the date of payment. But the contractors always demanded a larger sum, the greater part of which had now been disallowed, and at the time of the demands no sum certain had been ascertained. By consent of counsel it was agreed that a balance of Rs. 346-10-11 was due to the contractors in respect of mistakes in the calculations. The matter was referred to the Commissioner to ascertain what amount over the amount admitted by the defendant, if any, was due to the plaintiff and second defendant in respect of certain items, and to determine a certain issue raised in the pleadings. Plaintiff to pay the railway company four-fifths of their costs ; the railway company to pay plaintiff one-fifth of his costs. Costs as between railway company and second defendant reserved until Commissioner's report is filed.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE STRACHEY.)

A RULE FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

A LEGAL GENTLEMAN ON HIS DEFENCE.

HIRALAL JAMNADAS vs. GOVERDHANDAS SITARAM AND OTHERS.

In this matter on the motion of one of the defendants a rule nisi was issued for contempt of court on the 18th of April last, calling upon Mr. R. A. Watkins, the receiver appointed in the suit, and Mr. James Peace, his attorney, to show cause why writs should not issue for their arrest and imprisonment for contempt of court in not obeying judge's order, made on the 10th April, 1895, to the effect that the said receiver should deposit the net proceeds of sale when realised in the Bank of Bombay, and that theamount of such deposit should be subject to further order of the court. The Hon'ble Mr. Lang appeared on behalf of Mr. Peace to show cause against the rule; Mr. Watkins appeared in person ; while Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Mansukhlal, Damadur and Jamshedji, appeared to support it.

MR. PEACE'S AFFIDAVIT.

Mr. James Peace admitted in his affidavit that he had received the two sums of Rs. 2,100 and Rs. 8,355 and had not deposited the same in the Bank of Bombay, but he denied that he acted in contrevention of the order of the High Court or had been guilty of the contempt. He submitted that he had been fully authorised by the orders of the court to act as he had acted. If he had misunderstood or misinterpreted those orders he could only express his regret and his willingness to submit to any order that the court might make, but he said that throughout this matter he had acted in good faith and in the honest belief that the course he took was right, and in no respect a violation of any order of the court. Early in the year 1895 Mr. L. A. Watkins requested him to act as solicitor in this suit for Poonjerilal Khooshiram, the seventh defendant, he had not previously known anything of the suit. Mr. Watkins informed him that it had been pending for twenty years, that he had been receiver since 1882, and that he was anxious that it should be speedily brought to a hearing and disposed of. Upon inquiry he ascertained that Poonjerlal was in receipt of a trifling monthly allowance from Mr. Watkins as receiver, but that otherwise he had no means. He (Mr. Peace) also ascertained that most of the leading firms of solicitors in Bombay had been at one time or other during the past twenty years engaged in the suit, and that very heavy costs had been incurred, and that except a small property at Rampore (he new nothing then of the other small property at Surat) nothing was left of the partnership estate which was the subject matter of the suit. Under the circumstances he declined to act as solicitor to Poojerlal unless Mr. Watkins would guarantee his costs. On the 5th March, 1895, Mr. Watkins gave him the guarantee, and he thereupon undertook to act as solicitor for Poonjerilal. He was present when the order of the 10th April, 1895, was made. He was not instructed to represent his client Poonjerilal, who had not been served with the summons, but he attended at the request of Mr. Watkins. He took no part in the proceedings except to inform the judge, who asked him if he wished to say anything, that he was not instructed and knew nothing of the matter. The order was then made upon Mr. Watkins, directing him to deposit the nett sale proceeds of the properties in the Bank of Bombay. The order was obtained by the defendant Goverdhundas Sitaram. Subsequently in the month of May 1895, he was engaged by Mr. Watkins to act as his solicitor in the suit. The Commissioner then took the receiver's accounts in the suit, and on the 21st August, 1895, Goverdhundas Sitaram stated to the Commissioner, through his solicitor, that he would offer no further opposition to the passing of the accounts. On the 22nd August, 1895, the suit came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Starling. It was the desire of all parties that the suit, which had been pending for more than twenty years, should then be finally disposed of. It was stated in court, and the statement was concurred in by all parties that although as a matter of form the decree when to be made would refer the suit to the Commissioner to take the partnership accounts, it would not be in the interests of any of the parties to proceed with the reference, that the estate remaining in the hands of the receiver would not be sufficient even to pay the costs of the suit already incurred, and the judge was therefore asked at that stage of the suit to direct payment by the receiver of the costs incurred up to that time. All the parties concurred in this application, and it was granted by the judge, and the decree accordingly directed the receiver to pay the aforesaid costs out of the monies in his hands so far as they would extend. It was understood and intended by all the parties that the said decree should operate as the final disposal of the suit, and that it had been so regarded was sufficiently proved by the fact that, although nearly three years had elapsed, no further step had been taken and no party had proceeded with the reference under the formal directions for accounts contained in the decree. At the time the decree was made the receiver had no money whatever or other property in his hands save and except the properties at Rampore and Surat, which he was then endeavouring to sell. He had applied for and obtained leave to sell the Rampore property by private contract. All the parties to the suit were well aware of these facts. They knew the only funds available for the payment of the costs ordered to be paid by the decree were the funds to be raised by the sale of these properties. It was under these circumstances and with this knowledge that the decree in this suit was made with the concurrence of all the parties. Shortly after the passing of the decree Mr. Watkins obtained leave of absence for three months in order that he might go to rampore and sell the property there. Before he went, he (Mr. Peace) applied to him for payment or part payment of his costs. The costs then due by Mr. Watkins to him as Poojerill's solicitor and as receiver's solicitor amounted in all to Rs. 4287-9. Besides this Mr. Watkins owed him other costs as his solicitor in two other suits, which arose out of the present suit, so that his total claim against Mr. Watkins exceeded the sum of Rs. 6,000. In reply Mr. Watkins informed him that he had no means of paying him, and that he had not even enough money to enable him to go to Rampore. He begged him (Mr. Peace) to assist him in obtaining a loan from the National Bank. A loan of Rs. 4000 was obtained from the National Bank and a further loan of Rs. 1000 from Messrs. Bennet and Co., auctioneers. In December, 1895, the property at Surat was sold by Messrs. Bennett and Co., auctioneers, under direct instructions from Mr. Watkins. The sale realised Rs. 3,825, out of which sum Messrs. Bennet and Co. retained Rs. 1,000 in repayment of the loan of that amount which they had advanced to Mr. Watkins and a further sum for the expenses of the sale. The residue, namely a sum of Rs. 2,100, was ultimately received by him (Mr. Peace). It was true that he did not lodge this money in the Bank of Bombay. He retained it in payment of his costs, as he believed that he was authorised to do by the decree of the 22nd August, 1895. He did so moreover under the express directions of his client Mr. Watkins. The sum of Rs. 2100 was only a payment on account, and a large sum of money was still due to him. Except this sum of Rs. 2,100, he had received nothing whatever for his services either as solicitor to the receivers or as solicitor to the defendant Poonjerilal, out of the proceeds of the sales. He was charged with the contempt of the order of the 10th April, 1895, retaining this money. He submitted that he was justified in retaining it having regard to the terms of the decree, the directions of his client Mr. Watkins, and the circumstances of the case. In the month of February, 1896, Mr. Watkins remitted to him the sum of Rs. 8,355 as stated in the affidavit of Bhagwandas Sittaram. In his letter Mr. Watkins authorised him to deduct from it such amount of his costs as he (Mr. Peace) might think himself entitled to. He had not retained any part of this money for his costs nor had he applied any part of it to his own purposes. He had applied it wholly in discharge of Mr. Watkins' liabilities. He, therefore, submitted that this rule be discharged with costs.

MR. WATKINS' AFFIDAVIT.

Mr. Watkins in his affidavit stated that with regard to the sum of Rs. 2,100 which Mr. Peace received from Messrs. Bennet and Co., Mr. Peace never informed him (Mr. Watkins) about it until after his return to Bombay on the 12th of February, 1897, and continued to give credit for it in the account of costs up to Christmas 1895. On the contrary, Mr. Peace stated in his letter to him (Mr. Watkins) on the 6th January, 1896, that he had not received a pie of the proceeds. He further stated that from information received since his return he believed that Mr. Peace, thinking that he (Mr. Watkins) would never return to India, and without his knowledge or consent, had spent the whole of the sum of Rs. 6,900 some time before December, 1896. Mr. Peace had purposely deceived him as well as other persons concerned with regard to receipt by him of Rs. 2,100 and as to what he really did with it, and with the sum of Rs. 8,355 Mr. Watkins also said that without his knowledge or instructions Mr. Peace omitted to disclose, as he was bound to do, to the parties concerned, the fact of his having received the said sums, and he submitted that had he acted fairly and properly with regard to the same and paid into the Bank of Bombay in accordance with his instructions the balance in his hands after deducting only such costs as he was entitled to deduct then, this rule would have been unnecessary, and he should therefore be directed to bear the costs of it. Mr. Watkins submitted that he had not intentionally been guilty of contempt of the court's order of the 10th April, 1895, that Mr. Peace received the sums of Rs. 2,100 and Rs. 8,355 out of the proceeds of sale of the Surat and Rampore properties as his solicitor in the suit, that owing to his long absence from Bombay and ill-health he was obliged to leave the matter in his hands more than he would otherwise have done, and if as he (Mr. Watkins) believed he had wrongly appropriated a part of those monies to a purpose not authorised by the order of 10th April, 1895, or the decree of 22nd August, 1895, he had done so without his knowledge and sanction.

Bhagwandas Sittaram, the defendant, at whose instance the rule was issued, stated, in answer to the affidavit of Mr. Peace, that it was not true that the order of the 22nd August, 1895, was made with the concurrence of the parties and that it was intended to have any such effect or operation as was alleged by Mr. Peace. It was never intended or understood that the costs allowed by the order should be paid out of the monies which the receiver was to get from the sale of the properties directed to be sold by the order of 10th April, 1895. Those monies were intended to be kept intact until the result of the inquiry in the Commissioner's office.

The hearing of the rule was not concluded.

FIRST ENTRIES POONA SUMMER

SKY RACES.

FIRST DAY JULY 23.

The Scurry—3 Furlongs.

Mr Cooverjee's c aus m Neah by Othello Spartan Mare 13 2
Lt Corbett's R N, g a g Midshipmite 13 2 3-4
Lt Col J. Monteiths b ans m Nancy 13 2 3-8
Do bi aus m Black Bess 13 3 aged by Young Marvellous
Mr F C Allens b aus g Kelpie by Lockirvar 13 1 6 yrs
Capt B Levetts b e m Lily of the Valley 13 2
Capt Apthorp's b aus g Werr bee by Jack Spratt—Little May 13 1 1-4 aged
Mr Stock's b e m Princess May late Bugle by Sentinel—Tither 13 1 3-4 aged
H H Aga Khans c e m Water Lily 13 1 3-4 aged
Mr C J W Sitwells g a g Moslem 13 2 3-4-6 yrs

The Debut Stakes—3-4 Mile

Mr Adam Yar Mahomed's b a h Chieftain
Mr A R Amirs b a g Young Fakier
Mr Mahomed Ally's b a g Marshal
Mr J Mollison g c b m Bonnie Doon late Lettice by Tam O'Shanter dam by Bay Malton

The Colonials—3-4 Mile

Capt Apthorp's b aus g Laureate aged
Aga S Shah b e m Sampler 5 years
Capt Lecky's b e g Guidesman entd by wire

The Lilliputs—1-2 Mile

Mr Hydes b a p Peacemaker 13 2 aged
Mr F N D's c a p Bonny Boy 11 13 1-2 aged
Mr A R Amir's b a p Quality 13 1 1-2
Mr Allo Hoosein's g a p T I fla 13 1 1-2
Major G H M Conran's br a p King David 13 1 1-2
Mr D W Sitwell's g a p The Clown 13 13-4 aged

The Trials—1 Mile

Mr Cooverjee's c aus m Neah by Othello Spartan mare 13 2
Mr M Sidick's b a p Magistrate 13 2
Lt Col J Monteith's bl aus m Black Boss by Young Marvellous 13 3 aged
Mr A R Amir's b a p Quality 13 1 1-2
Major G H M Conran's br a p King David 13 1 1-2

SECOND DAY JULY 26

The Ghorpuri Stakes—1 1-4 Mile

Mr Adam Yar Mahomed's b a h Chieftain
Mr A R Amirs b a g Young Fakier
Mr Mahomedally's b a g Marshal
Capt Peyton's br g el Topthorn aged
Mr Ali bin Taibs b a h Abdul Hadi 5 yrs
Mr Ali bin Talebs g a g Digiah 13 3 3-4 4 years
Mr Lyndons c ath Eclipse 4 yrs

The Omnium—5 Furlongs

Capt Apthorp's b aus g Laureate aged
Aga S Shah's b e m Sampler 5 yrs
Capt Lecky's b e g Guidesman entd by wire

The Kirkee Cup—3-4 Mile

Mr M Sidick's b a p Magistrate 13 2
Mr F N D's c a p Bonny Boy 11

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 4.

We chronicled under Saturday evening's date the latest news to hand through Reuter for this column, and now append the usual Return of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on Saturday:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	1,37,537
" " Branches	Dec.	"	1,96,916
Other "	Inc.	"	2,21,366
Government Securities	Inc.	"	2,88,189
Other authorised "	Unchanged.		
Loans	Inc.	"	24,08,527
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc.	"	2,41,742
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	71,203
Cash	Dec.	"	31,94,050

Against the increase in the preceding week of 22 1-2 lakhs, at 143 3-4 lakhs, there was a decrease of some 32 lakhs, at 112 lakhs, last week. From Public Deposits at the Head Office there were withdrawals to the extent of over 1 1-4 lakh, and at the Branches of about 2 lakhs. To Private Deposits there was an addition of 2 1-4 lakhs; Government Securities increased by 2 3-4 lakhs, Loans were 24 lakhs more; and Bills Discounted and Purchased, 2 1-2 lakhs. Balances with other Banks were 3-4 lakh higher.

COTTON.—The market has been quiet in tone to-day with a moderately large business passing. Exporters bought 200 bales Pulgaum, at Rs. 149 per candy; 500 Broach, at Rs. 161 1-2 to Rs. 163 1-2; 100 Bengal, at Rs. 140; 200 Sawginned Dharwar, at Rs. 153 1-2; 100 Akola, at Rs. 147; 300 Surat, at Rs. 166. The Mills purchased in all 3,250 bales, of which 300 bales were Julgaum, at Rs. 145 to Rs. 144; 700 Sawginned Dharwar, at Rs. 155 to Rs. 153 1-2; 50 Bengal, at Rs. 137; 200 Wadhwan at Rs. 152; 100 Chopda, at Rs. 143; 200 Karanja, at Rs. 143; 1,000 Virangaum, at Rs. 153 to Rs. 154 1-4; 100 Rampur, at Rs. 147; 100 Cocawa, at Rs. 136; 500 Amraoti, at Rs. 146.

According to the telegraghic weather and crop reports received this morning from the cotton-growing districts the prospects were favourable throughout. At Dhulia as well as at Bhownugger more rain was wanted, and at Barsi Cotton-sowing had not commenced owing to the absence of rain.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—In Wheat there is no business reported, and prices remain at their previous level. Some business has been done in Linseed; for Rapeseed prices are easier; and Poppyseed is quiet with a little business doing. Linseed is quoted at Rs. 5-14-3 per cwt.; Cawnpore Brown Rapeseed at Rs. 5-9-0, Delhi Brown at Rs. 5-10-0, and Cawnpore Yellow at Rs. 6-1-0.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Saturday, were as follows :—

Cotton	3,992	bales.
Wheat	5,073	cwts.
Linseed	7,291	"
Rapeseed	9,945	"
Gingellyseed	649	"
Poppyseed	2,357	"
Castorseed	4,399	"
Rice	17,623	"

FREIGHTS are a quiet market; a few lines have been done for ready shipment, at 16s. 6d. to 17s. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—Rates opened at 1s. 3 5-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 3-4d. for three months' sight Credits. Merchants' Bills were scarce, a small amount only being reported placed at 1s. 3 23-32d. Forward Wire was sold to a fair amount, mostly to the bazaar, but there was very little enquiry for ready remittance, and the market closed quiet as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 5-8d. per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 19-32d. "
Credits 3 mts' sight	1s. 3 23-32d. "
Francs	1'55 3-4 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Quotations have to-day been strong at 95 3-4 for Money and Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents.

SHARES.—Central India Mills have advanced Rs. 25, and Swadeshi, Rs. 5; while, on the other hand, Manockjee Petit have declined Rs. 15.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 2nd July, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 25th June, 1898 :—

LIABILITIES.	June 25. Rs.	July 2. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	65,00,000	65,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	49,51,178	48,13,605
do. at Branches	25,51,820	23,55,004
Other Deposits	2,71,99,721	2,74,31,087
Post Bills	6,831	6,734
Credits, undrawn	16,80,350	16,19,109
Rs...	5,28,89,990	5,27,15,539
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,01,14,220	1,04,02,409
Other authorised Securities	37,22,807	37,22,807
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	73,88,881	73,98,837
Loans do. do. do.	1,21,15,605	1,45,24,132
Bills Discounted and purchased	46,90,642	49,32,344
Dead Stock	4,15,324	4,15,324
Stamps and Stationery	26,400	26,389
Bullion	.....	.....
Balances with other Banks	26,312	97,518
Cash	1,43,89,799	1,11,95,749
Rs..	5,28,89 990	5,27,15,539

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 31-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	112
3 per cent. Rentes	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 1-2
Bar Silver	27 1-8

The sum of about £150,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 5.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Summary suit to be heard in Chamber.

180-98—Hiralal M and M—Karim Peer Mahomed and others vs Thacker Shamjeebhoy Akbai.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

382-97—Mansuklal D and J—Cawasjee Eduljee Patel vs Abdool Satar—Thakurdas D C and H

110-97—Crawford B and Co—Hussonally Visramjee and others vs Jaffarbhoy Hassum and others—Thakurdas D and C and Payne G and S.

402-96—Maganlal and R—Harishanker Makund vs Luxmibai and others—Nanu and H. Edgelow and G. Tyabji D G and Co. and Dikshit and D

509-96—Payne G and S—Natha Kirra vs Dhunbaijee and others—Wadia and G

612-96—Little and Co—Goswami Goculnathjee Jeewanlaljee Maharaj vs Goswami Shri Girdharjee Maharaj Shri Govindrajee Maharaj—Khunderao and S

37-97—Dikshit and D—Dawood Oomar and another vs Aishabai and another—Payne G and S.

606-96—Thakurdas D and C—Abdoola Hajee Dawood vs Buldevdas Guneshdas and others.

607-96—Thakurdas D and C—Abdoola Hajee Dawood vs. Buldevdas Guneshdas and others.

387-97—Maganlal and R—Dhunjeebhoy Sorabjee Malegamwalla vs Dossabhoy Merwanjee Hirana—Janardhan and A.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice FULTON.

For consent decree.

279-98—Daphtary and F—Abdul Tyab Nazaralli and others vs The B B and C I Railway Co—Crawford B and Co

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

559-97—Bicknell M and M—Manual Gramburg vs Maharaj Kishore Sing

538-97—Dikshit and D—Gangaram Bapa Soba Rele and others vs Appajee Bapujee Karjupikur and others—Chitnis M and M.

685-97—Payne G and S—Aga Mahomed Hoosein Dedushti vs Hajee Mirza Mahomed Hassam Dedushti

96-98—Framjee and D—Sulleman Abdul Waheb vs R St Lecky

102-98—Bicknell M and M—Troyfords Company, Ld vs William Charles Rowe

135-98—Daphtary and F—Tulloksey Thakersey vs Narbhesing Kastram and others

143-98—Framjee and D—Hoorbai widow vs Cowasjee Eduljee Bieni—Janardhan and A

164-98—Mathubhai and J—Sriram Jayramudu and others vs Dara Surjaprakashallingam and another

165-98—Crawford B and Co—Kara Laljee vs Dhunjee Ruttonsey Payne G and S

167-98—Mathubhai and J—Sriram Jayramudu and others vs Galapudi Bala Kristnama and another

176-98—Tyabjee D and Co—Memonchand Purusram and others vs Bhikmul Kesrimull

177-98—Tyabjee D and Co—Memonchand Purusram and others vs Gujarmull Brijlal and another

214-98—Kinaderao and S—Gurmukhrai Rameshamal and others vs Nathmal Bhagirath

For Investigation of Pauperism.

30-98—In person—Gomibai widow vs Moolla Malla and others—F P Pavri

Defended New Long Causes.

43-98—Captain and V Kursondas Ludha and others vs Thakersey Dhunjee and others—Ardaser H and D.

60-98—Ardaser H and D—Kadubhoy Moola Hasanally vs Tyebjee Allibhoy and another—R S Brown and Co

27-98—Sorabjee and J—Odhowjee Gotumchand vs Haridas Jivraj—Dikshit and D.

63-98—Captain and V—Ibrahim Yacoobchatiar vs Ebrahim Yacoob Karsi—Nanu and H

65-98—Madhowjee V—Bhimjee alias Ramdas Lakmidas vs Mavjee Essex—Chitnis M and M

74-98—In person a pauper—Toolsidas Kooverjee vs Motilal Hargowandas—Maganlal and R

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

O'BRIEN—HUNTER—June 30, at Jhansi, by the Rev F W Chamberlain, Edward O'Brien, I S C, son of the late E O'Brien, Esq, Punjab Civil Service, to Mary Elma Travers daughter of the late R W Hunter, Esq. Bombay Civil Service.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1898.

AFFAIRS at Santiago have taken an extraordinary turn. It was officially confessed that General Shafter's attack on Santiago failed after two days' desperate fighting, in which his troops suffered heavy losses. That General, in a despatch to the Government of Washington, dated Sunday, the 3rd inst., acknowledges that he found the defences so strong that it is impossible to storm them with his present forces. His troops are exhausted by the prolonged fighting and the excessive heat and he finds it difficult to maintain his communications. That was inevitable when the attempt to carry the fortifications by assault under cover of the fire of the squadron having failed was prolonged until the reinforcements under General Pando arrived. General Miles, the Commander-in-Chief of the American Armies, pronounced the fighting on Friday to be a drawn battle. The only accounts available are those from Washington which are official, and one slight contribution to the history of the struggle from the *New York Herald*. That paper states that on Saturday the American troops made a grand charge and captured the heights of San Juan. The Washington despatches do not mention that incident. The cables being cut, Spanish version cannot be heard. But we hear still from Washington that General Shafter, has been ordered to return to the heights near the sea and there await the 9,000 men and the large guns which he asked for as essential to the capture of the city, before the approach of General Pando, the order led him to make the apparent blunder of attacking strongly fortified positions with forces he knew to be inadequate. That is the aspect of the results of the two days fighting set forth according to telegrams to hand in the despatch of Sunday the 3rd instant, from General Shafter himself.

Yesterday it was officially announced in Washington, that on that very day Admiral Sampson entered the harbour of Santiago and destroyed Admiral Cervera's fleet. The stoppage of the narrow entry to the harbour by the sinking of the Merrimac, with two thousand tons of coal on board, was evidently not so complete as the glaring accounts of the success of that operation led the world to believe. If the American fleet could enter the harbour under the fire of the batteries and of the Spanish fleet, it seems strange that the latter made no attempt to escape during all these anxious weeks. As Cervera's ships had the advantage of speed and he was stronger in torpedo destroyers than the American, he ought to have been able to make good his escape at night without incurring much danger. It is difficult to conceive why so enterprising a seaman should not have made a dash for the open waters, or at all events for the American transports, if the sunken collier did not block the channel, which we are now informed it did not. It is even more difficult to understand, how it came about that the ships which were content to ineffectually cannonade the forts guarding the entrance of the harbour during the two days assault on the defences by General Shafter's troops, should have found no difficulty in steaming into the harbour when the fighting was over and destroying the Spanish fleet. We have been told that the configuration of the harbour with its turns and recurring angles would enable a single war ship to defend the harbour against a squadron. That may have been an exaggeration; but the plans of the harbour certainly seemed to suggest that a squadron supported by fortifications admittedly strong and well placed would be able to hold its own against a *coup de main* such as that we now hear of. The explanation may be that the two days fighting, in which Cervera's ships had their share, may have exhausted the ammunition of the batteries and the ships, and left the latter an easy prey to Admiral Sampson. It appears that General Shafter, who had been ordered to return with his exhausted troops to the mountains near the sea has summoned the Governor of Santiago to surrender, and it is believed, apparently by General Shafter, that the summons will be obeyed. With Santiago in their hands and the Spanish squadron annihilated, the invaders will be free to turn their attention to the reduction of Havana. The fortifications of the capital have been greatly strengthened during the last month, but the fate of Santiago will dishearten the garrison and take much of the heart out of the defence.

Later accounts contradict the alleged official statement from Washington that Admiral Sampson entered Santiago harbour and destroyed the Spanish fleet. A despatch from General Shafter asserts that Cervera's fleet left Santigao on Sunday morning, "and is reported to have been practically destroyed." That is clearly only a rumour; yet if the fleet had been attacked and "practically destroyed" by Admiral Sampson's fleet after he left Santiago, General Shafter must have been an eye-witness of what happened. Another despatch, the source of which is not indicated, states that the Spaniards ran their ships close to the shore and then set fire to them. As they were all iron or steel ships it would be no easy matter to thus dispose of them. It would have been much simpler to torpedo them. We have yet to hear what has become of Cervera's fleet. All that seems to be certainly known is that it left Santiago harbour, notwithstanding the sinking of the Merrimac in—or near—the narrow channel. At Madrid they only have news of Friday's battle in which one Spanish General and two of General Linare's aide-de-camp were killed.

We published yesterday a weighty letter of the Municipal Commissioner to the Corporation, urging the pressing necessity of putting a stop to the present scandalous waste of water in the City. The introduction of the Tansa supply into Bombay in 1892, has added many millions of gallons per diem to the subsoil water poisoning Bombay, and done much to prepare the way for plague in three consecutive years. The case for immediate action is complete and overwhelming. Mr. Snow puts into a brief space the salient facts established beyond dispute or cavil by irrefutable evidence. The water works of Bombay have involved up to the end of the present financial year an expenditure of close upon three crores. The exact figures are Rs. 2,78,81,627, which might resonably be expected to yield a revenue of fourteen lakhs at five per cent. So far from that being the case eleven years working gives a deficit of thirty-three lakhs. This heavy capital outlay and proportionate yearly deficit have given the population, reduced by the recurrent visitations of plague to some 750,000 souls, forty gallons a head, half of which is wasted and seriously aggravates the insanitary condition of the city. But while half the supply is wasted, the pressure in the mains is so low that there is a constant difficulty in extinguishing fires, and the water supply of large districts is uncertain and insufficient. The residents in upper floors of houses of any considerable height are often left without any water at all. In a sense it is perhaps fortunate that a full pressure cannot be maintained, for if it were the consumption of water under the present incredibly wasteful conditions would be doubled, and reach eighty gallons a head. Of the thirty-six million gallons of water brought in daily from Tansa, Vehar, and Tulsi, nearly thirty million is appropriated for "domestic consumption," the rest being used for watering roads, flushing drains, the supply of Bandora, and Coorla and two or three million gallons go off in leakage. The Municipal Commissioner is satisfied that the greater part of the water brought into the city runs to absolute waste, partly indeed due to defective fittings, but principally through taps in houses and chawls being left running day and night. The inspectors employed in searching for leaks constantly hear the house connections going at night. The control meters in certain areas show that the taps must be left open to account for the quantity of water passing. The placing of a meter brought down the consumption in one chawl to sixteen gallons a head; quite sufficient for all purposes. In Madras sixteen gallons a per head suffice; in Baroda a little more; in Lucknow fifteen; and in other Indian cities less. In England where waste has been stopped the average is twenty gallons. In American cities where, as in Bombay, the idea of giving an unlimited quantity of water at one time held the field, it was found that the amount consumed went up to a hundred and fifty gallons a head. The resources of the larger water works proved insufficient and the demand for additional works every few years getting beyond all bounds, the Municipalities made the use of meters compulsory. The saving effected in one instance amounted to 12,000 gallons per service in a month; equivalent to a saving in Bombay of seven million gallons a day.

What that would mean for the sanitary improvement of the city and its deliverance from some of the worst evils that have affected it for years past, Mr. Snow makes abundantly clear. It would go far to rectify the calamitous results due "to the unlimited waste and absence of proper means of carrying off the vast volume of water daily poured in." Every one understands that a house built on a dry soil is healthy, while a house built on a damp soil is the reverse. It is the same with cities. It so happens that Bombay by the configuration of its site is predisposed to malarial fevers, diseases of the respiratory system, and cholera. It may even become the temporary abode of plague. Mr. Baldwin Latham in his report speaks of the state of things before the Tansa water was brought into Bombay: "Impure waters flowing in open and permeable channels more or less ramifying the city in all directions, rendering the soil upon which the city stands impure, damp and unwholesome, and constantly polluting the underground streams of water which in consequence carry a burden of disease and death into many parts of this city." This condition of things is aggravated by the rains which ordinarly wash the soil and free it from impurities; in Bombay the rain mingles with the impure waters that are in the subsoil and adding to their volume diffuse them over wider areas. The polluted subsoil waters, augmented beyond measure by the daily inflow of thirty-six million of gallons of water has risen beyond all former experience, until it is now found difficult to examine the water mains laid a couple of feet below the road level without pumping. In some localities the surface of the roads is at a lower level than the sea surrounding the Island. The pressure of the rising tide presses back the underground currents and raises the level of the sewage, the sodden waters destroying the health of the city. Considerable areas have been filled in with rubbish of all kinds vegetable, refuse and the like. Where the population is most dense, the foul subsoil water is within two feet of the road level. The Health Officer in a report appended to the Municipal Commissioner's letter, referring to the phenomenal growth of the city, says: "The population has spread so rapidly as to far outstrip the drainage works, and for the use of this population, a supply of water equal to forty gallons a head is discharged from pipes into buildings or near buildings that are either distant from drains or have none at all." The results can best be studied in the undrained districts in the north of the city which are least affected by the annual migrations of the population in other localities. In these districts since the inflow of water from Tansa—nearly twenty-two million gallons a day—there has been a great increase of sickness and mortality. In Sewri the death roll, 20·5 in 1890, had risen to 28·8 in 1895. In Sion, 14·6 in the former year, rose in the latter to 22·8. In Mahim, 21·4 had swollen to 28·5; Worli from 18·9 had increased its mortality to 26·5. The more densely populated district of Byculla, also show a higher level of mortality.

The remedy proposed for this alarming state of things is that which has been found effective in American and English cities—the introduction of the meter system. Of the twenty thousand water connections in the city only some three per cent. are controlled by meter. If people who now leave the taps running all night had to pay for the water they waste, twenty gallons a head would soon become the average, instead of forty. It is proposed that the payment of the obligatory water cess should entitle the ratepayer to as many gallons as his assessment will cover at two annas and a-half per thousand gallons; any quantity over that allowance to be paid for at the rate of six annas per thousand. If the frugal householder limited his requirements to even one gallon per diem beyond his allowance at two annas and a half, a very fair income would accrue to the city. If, more generous to himself, the householder took and paid for the quantity he now gets without paying for it, the city would have a splendid increment of revenue of close upon thirty lakhs. If the present wasteful system continue it will be necessary within the next three or four years to duplicate the Tansa ducts and steel pipes, and increase the number of distributing mains in the city—at a cost of sixty-five lakhs. Then with, an extra twenty-two gallons of water per head per diem, the subsoil sewage will flood the streets and the city will become uninhabitable. Happily in the present condition of Municipal finance, this alternative is impracticable we cannot offord to spend another sixty-five lakhs to make Bombay the most unhealthy city India. The one thing practicable is to put a stop to the present waste by measuring the water supplied and charging for it at a fixed tariff.

WHILE the possibility of a rupee loan for three crores hangs like a nightmare over its head, the money market continues to be nervous and ill at-ease. It seems almost incredible after the experience of the last twelve months that the Government of India can still adhere to the intention shadowed forth in the Budget of raising three crores from a market which has only just recovered from severe stringency. But business men have grown so familiar with the indifference of the Finance Department to commercial opinion and with its stubborn adherence to its own views, no matter how opposed they may be to the course that wisdom would dictate, that they regard the Finance Minister as fully capable of this grievous mistake. Consequently Government paper shows very little recovery, and investors, knowing that a three crores loan a few weeks hence would have a crippling effect on the supply of accommodation in the busy season, are reluctant to lock up capital in any security that is not quite liquid. Locally, this state of affairs is necessitating a postponement of the loans which the Municipality is anxious to float, and which it needs to pay off the large advance made at heavy interest by the Bank. The delay becomes more and more serious as time goes on, and an increase of the funded debt of the Corporation cannot be much longer put off. If the Government of India have really decided to abandon the prospective rupee loan, not a moment should be lost in informing the public of a change of policy loudly called for by the patent facts of the situation.

YESTERDAY'S meteorological telegrams from the Seychelles, Mauritius and Zanzibar show that pressure is above normal over the Trades region and the wind direction about average with force strong at the Seychelles, though lighter than usual at Zanzibar and Mauritius. In other words the conditions in the Indian ocean continue favourable for strong and continuous monsoon in India. There are also signs that the unfavourable conditions which caused the recent break over the peninsula itself are passing away. Yesterday's telegrams show good rain on the west coast. The depression from the Bay of Bengal also is drifting slowly inland. It has given good rain in the Central Provinces and some over Bengal, and is likely to advance up the Ganges valley giving rain right into the Punjab.

We hear from London that Mr. O'Conor was the first witness examined by the Currency Commission. He is to remain at home, however, for the present, as his advice upon questions arising out of other witness's evidence may be granted hereafter. Mr. Finlay's examination had also commenced but was not completed when the mail left.

IT is now an open secret that as at present arranged Sir William Cunningham, will not return to the Foreign Office. After leave which he takes at the end of the present year when the Viceroy gives up office. His successor is understood to be Mr. H. S. Barnes, who is now at home on leave and who acted once before as Foreign Secretary.

WE regret to learn that Colonel Dacres Cunningham, commanding the 3rd Mountain Battery, is lying dangerously ill at Jutogh.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bengal, with the English mails of the 24th ultimo, left Aden at 11 p.m., on Sunday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay at day-light on Saturday.

THE annual Railway Conference, under the presidency of the Viceroy, will assemble in Simla soon after August 15th.

IT is, by the way, gratifying to know that the plague has died out in Rajputana: so that the services of a special medical officer there are no longer required.

THE Madras Bank rate has been reduced to 8 per cent.

CAPTAIN S. J. CHAMIER, R.A., has been appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Atillery, Punjab Command, vice Captain Hamilton, R.A., whose tenure of appointment expired on the 2nd inst.

GENERAL SIR MONTAGUE GERARD, Commanding the Hyderabad Contingent, proceeds shortly to Simla on ten days' leave.

SURGEON-MAJOR ARMSTRONG, Residency Surgeon, Nepal, proceeds on three months' privilege leave. Surgeon-Captain J. W. Grant, who has been on plague duty in Rajputana, officiates for him.

THE Durand Football Tournament at Simla will begin on September 19th; the camp at Annandale opening about September 1st. Entries will be received up to August 10th by Captain Stares, Simla.

ORDERS have been issued under which the Malakand Force will, until further orders, consist of one mountain battery, two squadrons of native cavalry, one company of Sappers and four regiments of native infantry. The British Infantry Regiment, the Buffs, under orders to Kamptee, will be withdrawn.

IT is not known yet when Mr. J. F. Finlay, Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Depatment, and Mr. J. A. O'Conor, Director-General of Statistics, who were sent home to give evidence before the Currency Committee, will return to India. Mr. Finlay, at any rate, will take privilege leave when the Committee have finished with him.

CAPTAIN O'BRIEN, 3rd Border Regiment, is confirmed as Station Staff Officer, Quetta, vice Captain Lewis, vacated.

MAJOR RYCROFT, 11th Hussars, proceeds to Cairo to take up the appointment of Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General of the Force in Egypt.

THE parable of the prodigal has received practical illustration recently. Two small boys in a school at a Punjab hill station, desiring to emulate the heroic exploits of Piper Findlater, ran away to enlist as band boys; but their enthusiasm all vanished under the fatigue and privations of their journey down hill, so they threw themselves on the kindness of the first white faces they met, and begged to be sent back to school, where there were no fatted calves awaiting slaughter, and whatever weeping there was was not done by the paternal masters.

MAJOR BEWICK COPLEY, at present Assistant Military Secretary to the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces in Bengal, has been posted to the 2nd Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps at the Cape, and proceeds there to join the battalion.

THE Hongkong gambling scandal has been reopened by the arrest of Inspector D. McAllister, of the Sanitary Department, on a charge of accepting bribes.

VARIOUS statements have been made as regards Sir William Cunningham taking leave in autumn. It may be definitely stated that he will not proceed on furlough during Lord Elgin's Viceroyalty.

THE North-Western Railway traffic earnings for the week ended June 18th were Rs. 2,51,539, being an increase of Rs. 87,473 over last year. To date the total increase in the financial year is Rs. 23,18,121.

ONE new case of plague was reported from Kiriah in the Nowashahr Tahsil on the 29th, and the village, which had only lately been declared free, has been re-cordoned. Pharala, the only village in the Ban a plague circle which is now out in camp, will return in a day or two, as the cleaning of the village is nearly complete.

INFORMATION has been received in Hongkong London and from Shanghai that the Convention has been signed granting a lease to Great Britain of the Kowloon hinterland. The information is very meagre, and though no official intimation has yet been made of the concessions certain movements in official circles justify the assumption that this long-talked-of concession has at last been definitely made.

ON Friday at Calcutta Mr. Justice Amir Ali rose at about half-past twelve owing to one or both of the parties to nearly all the cases on his list not being ready to go on with their case, with the result that with about two exceptions all the suits were postponed for varying periods, or were dismissed in the absence of the parties. Before rising his lordship said to the senior counsel present: "I am giving directions for eighteen cases to come on my list on Monday next in order to prevent such a waste of public time as has occurred to-day."

THE net profits of the Bank of Calcutta, limited, for the half year ended 30th June, are Rs. 1,70,394, which includes Rs. 1,623 brought forward from last half year. Rs. 1,25,000 are to be added to the reserve, making that fund Rs. 6,00,000, and after paying interest on preference shares and dividend on ordinary shares at the rate of 6 and 5 per cent. per annum respectively, there remains Rs. 17,894 to carry forward to the next account.

THE net profit for the past half year of the Bank of Upper India including the balance brought forward, amounts to Rs. 77,899. A dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, absorbing Rs. 50,000, will be paid to shareholders; Rs. 20,000 will be added to the Reserve Fund, and the balance carried forward. The reserve fund is now Rs. 4,55,000, invested in Government paper.

THE sudden death occurred on the evening of the 29th ultimo of Major Joseph Bailey, V. D., Nagpur Volunteer Rifles. He was the oldest resident of Nagpur as well as the oldest volunteer officer in India. His remains were interred with full military honours, and the funeral was very largely attended by all classes and creeds.

IT has been decided that one of the special officers recently appointed with a view to investigating the cause of sickness in cantonments, is to be deputed as soon he can be spared to enquire into the cause of the prevalence of fever at Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan.

COLONEL HAMMOND, V.C., C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C., on return from Field Service, took over charge of the Rawal Pindi District from Colonel Wilson, C.B., on June 26th.

SIR HENRY PRINSEP, Judge of the Calcutta High Court, has been granted two months' privilege leave from 9th July.

THE Committee which was recently discussing matters connected with the plague in India, has ceased to meet. Whatever decision it arrived at will not be made public.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. A. YOUNG, 19th Bengal Lancers, has been granted an extension of the tenure of his appointment as an Assistant Adjutant-General on the District Staff from the 10th October 1898 to the 18th December, 1899, to enable him to qualify for the rank of Colonel.

MR. COTTON, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, energetic as he has shown himself to be is evidently anxious to temper zeal with discretion and not to force upon the people in his charge measures for which they are unprepared. In the resolution on the Sanitary Report for the past year he says his attention has been called to a Village Sanitary Regulation on the lines laid down in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Sanitary Act II of 1895, but he considers it wholly inappropriate to the conditions of the province, and he presumes this view was held by Sir William Ward, who took no action in the matter, and did not even circulate the draft for the opinion of local officers. He thinks the unhealthiness of Assam is due to causes which could not be remedied by the provisions of such a regulation, and that the only practical result of its enforcement would be the harassment of remote villages inhabited by an ignorant peasantry.

FRIDAY'S Calcutta tea sale was small one, only about 7,300 packages being put up. Although the bulk of the offerings were of only medium quality bidding was brisk throughout, and previous prices were well maintained. There were really no "stand out" teas in the sale, but a few Darjeelings that showed fair quality were keenly competed for and sold well. Good teas are wanted and any coming on this market now would fetch long prices There was again a brisk demand from the Bombay side and the home market was again relieved of a fair quality of tea through this channel at well over London values.

ON Thursday there was rain at Amritsar, extending from there to Jelloo, which very considerably cooled the temperature at Lahore: and early on Friday morning a fierce storm of wind, rain, thunder and lightning attacked Lahore, being followed by steady rain, which came in all to 2·09 inches. We also hear that there was heavy rain in Sirsa, which breached the Rajputana-Malwa line, and it is to be hoped that this is the monsoon that has at last made its appearance.

THE Madras Government has passed orders on the proposals for reducing official correspondence and facilitating official work generally, which were submitted last year by M. W. S. Meyer, placed on special duty for that purpose. A large number of useful reforms have been sanctioned, though the most important of all in some respects,—viz. the grading of revenue officers,—has not been tackled. Amongst the "returns" that have been done away with is the silly one about the condition of the saddles and bridles of peripatetic officers.

CAPTAIN GODFREY, the Assistant Resident in Kashmir, has been making archæological researches in Gilgit, Ladakh and Kashmir Valley and has been successful in obtaining many important ancient inscriptions on stones and coins, the detailed accounts of which have appeared from time to time in the reports of the Royal Asiatic Society. It is now proposed to open a museum in Srinagar in which all these valuable finds will be kept. They will thus be preserved, and can be seen by visitors all in one place. The proposal is most commendable, and we hope that it will be carried into effect.

THE Alliance Bank of Simla's excellent results for the year ending 30th June, 1898, are already out. The beat all previous records and are as follows:—The total profit for the year is Rs. 2,71,000—this will be disposed of as follows—an interim dividend paid in December last Rs. 50,000, a dividend now proposed of Rs. 50,000 and a bonus to shareholders of Rs. 20,000, making a total dividend for the year of 12 per cent. One lakh is to be added to the present Reserve Fund, raising the same to 10 1-2 lakhs, and Rs. 20,000 is to be added to the Bank's Provident Fund. The balance of Rs. 31,000 is carried forward.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

HE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

THE ATTACK ON SANTIAGO.

"A DRAWN BATTLE."

THE AMERICANS RETIRE TO AWAIT REINFORCEMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 3,

The "New York Herald" reports that the battle was renewed furiously on Saturday, both sides losing heavily.

The American troops made a grand charge and carried the heights of San Juan.

A despatch from General Shafter, dated 3rd instant, says he finds the defences of Santiago so strong that it is impossible to storm them with his present forces.

The General refers to the exhaustion of his men through the fighting and the great heat and to the difficulty of maintaining his communications.

Orders have been sent to General Shafter to retire to the heights near the sea and there await reinforcements and give repose to his troops.

General Miles, Commander-in-Chief of the American Army, described the battle of Friday as being drawn.

The American losses are now estimated at from 800 to 1,000 killed and wounded, whilst the Spanish are reported to have lost between 4,000 and 6,000.

General Linares, commanding the Spanish forces at Santiago, was severely wounded and transferred his command to General Toral.

It is acknowledged in all the reports that the Spanish troops fought magnificently.

DESTRUCTION OF THE SPANISH FLEET IN SANTIAGO.

LONDON, JULY 4.

It is officially announced at Washington, that Admiral Sampson entered the harbour of Santiago de Cuba on Sunday, and destroyed the Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera.

SURRENDER OF SANTIAGO DEMANDED.

General Shafter yesterday, demanded the surrender of Santiago threatening to bombard the city otherwise.

It is believed the Spaniards will comply with this demand.

ARRIVAL OF AMERICAN TROOPS AT CAVITE.

The American troops arrived at Cavite on 30th June in the transports City of Peking, the Australia and the Sydney having captured the island of Ladrones on the way and leaving men there to garrison the place.

The Spanish Governor and officials of the Island were brought to Cavite.

THE REPORTED DESTRUCTION OF THE SPANISH FLEET

CONFLICTING ACCOUNTS.

LATER.

A despatch from General Shafter to the American Government says that the Spanish fleet left Santiago harbour yesterday morning and is reported to have been practtcally destroyed.

According to another despatch the Spaniards ran their ships close to the shore and then set fire to them.

THE BATTLE AT SANTIAGO.

An official report published at Madrid says that one General and two of General Linares, of aides-de-camps were killed in the fighting at Santiago on Friday.

The American losses are said to exceed two thousand.

It is reported that General Linares, the Spanish Commander of Santiago, who was seriously wounded, is dead.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Bengal, with the English mails of the 24th ult., left here for Bombay, at 11 p.m., yesterday, and the s. s. Australia, for Colombo and Australia, at 9 p.m., yesterday.

NO FRESH PLAGUE CASES IN THE PUNJAB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 4.

Almost all officers who have been on plague duty in the Punjab, have now been ordered back to their respective stations; no fresh cases having been reported for some days either in Hoshiapur or Jullunder, and the disease appearing to have practically disappeared, at least for the present, only one hundred police are being retained in case of further need.

THE RECENT RIOT AT GARSHANKER.

The official report of the recent riot at Garshanker in the Jullunder division show that Europeans did not get off as lightly as at first reported; the magistrate having been hit twice and Mr. Langley, Assistant Commissioner, being severely hurt.

THE PUNJAB BRIBERY CASE.

The Commission which had been investigating the bribery charges against Sardar Gurdial Singh Man, has now finished its labours, and submitted its report to the Punjab Government, but its finding will not be made known just yet.

CRICKET AT POONA.

POONA, JULY 5.

The first cricket match of Ganeshkhind was played, to-day, between Lord Sandhurst's eleven versus Kirkee. The home team won the toss and went in first to bat and made 141 runs; the chief contributors being Greig 52, Heneage 24, Sale 9. Kirkee went in after lunch and scored 103 due mainly to the stand made by Messrs. Brogan and Bond, who scored respectively 41 and 35. The match was thus won by Lord Sandhurst's team by 38 runs. As time was left Lord Sandhurst's team went in for the second innings contributing 115 runs for six wickets down which Greig and Doctor Martin not out made 32 and 36 respectively.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JULY 2.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall left here this morning.

PENANG, JULY 4.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peshawur left here this afternoon, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m., on Thursday, the 14th July.

SINGAPORE, JULY 4.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bombay left here this afternoon and is due in Bombay on Friday, the 15th July, at 6 p.m.

MARSEILLES, JULY 4.

The Oriental steamer which left Bombay on the 18th ultimo, arrived here to-day.

COLOMBO, JULY 4.

French mail steamer Polynesien from Suez arrived.

The N. Y. K. steamer Yoshin Maru arrived at Kobe, on the 1st instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Matsun[illegible]ma Maru arrived at Hongkong on the 4th instant.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 17.

On Tuesday Lord Salisbury received a numerous deputation from the Associated Chambers of Commerce on the subject of British interest in China. The speakers who addressed the Premier pointed out that the Chambers regarded the absorption of Chinese territory by Russia, France, and Germany with great concern, as injurious to the interests of British commerce, seeing that those Powers exacted the prohibitive duties of their respective countries in all their colonies and dependencies. The Association viewed with satisfaction the announcement that China would permit no annexation in the Yangtse Valley; and that having regard to the fact that the leading foreign Powers had obtained concessions from the Chinese Government enabling them to construct railways within the Chinese Empire, the Associated Chambers considered it imperative, in the interests of British trade, that Her Majesty's Government should press for a concession authorising the construction of a railway to connect British Burmah with the upper valley of the Yangtse Kiang. Lord Salisbury, in a rather lengthy reply, expressed his desire that the whole of China should be permeated by the civilising and beneficient influence of British trade. He declined to say anything at present with regard to the proceedings of France, Russia and Germany beyond admitting that the commercial policy of those Powers placed them in antagonism to us. His Lordship further remarked that mere geographical expansion had ceased to have any charm for the Government of England. "We have," he said, "as much as we can govern effectively." He hinted at the possibility that some of the "concessions" obtained by other Powers were not so important as had been believed, and said that the Government would not surrender any of their rights under the Treaty of Tientsin. With reference to the proposed railway he said that the engineering difficulties were "enormous" and he suggested that railways were proper subjects for private enterprise. He did not believe that our position in China was difficult or dangerous because other nations had increased their trade. Englishmen must not allow there were obstacles that could not be surmounted.

Commenting on the speech the *Times* regards it as unfortunate that the Government has not apparently been able to prevent the blocking by Germany of a concession for which Messrs. Jardine, Mathieson and Co. found the capital. Our merchants have now to compete not, like their predecessors, with the merchants of other nations, but directly with the Governments of powerful States, and unless our Foreign Office can find means to put efficient pressure on the Chinese Government as other States do, they cannot but fare badly. Lord Salisbury dwells upon the improbability that the House of Commons will sanction a State guarantee of a railway not in British tyrritory or in a British protectorate. Yet he himself was prepared to ask the House of Commons to guarantee a large loan to China. What is the difference in principle? The difference in detal is all in favour of the railway, because there is aways at least a tangible asset to show, together with very definite rights of interference for the protection of property, while a State loan assumes an intangible form and is not specifically assured by concrete property. It would at least be well to try whether the House of Commons is really so blind to the changed conditions in which British markets have to be maintained as to refuse to do for a railway concession what it would have done for a Chinese loan, had the Foreign Office known how to put upon the Chinese Government a pressure equal to that exerted with apparent ease by every Govern ment except our own that applies itself to the task.

On the other hand the *Morning Post*, thinks there is something not altogether sound in policies propounded for the benefit of trade which, if worked out, are found to be based on hypothetical wars. A war fought merely for trade ought to have the commercial merit of bringing in a return. At its close the balance sheet ought to show a profit. A war with one or two Great Powers would cost in actual naval and military expenditure some hundreds of millions. In the stoppage of trade during its course it would involve losses on the same scale. In order to bring a profit the trade secured by it—evidently if the trade could be secured without it the war would be a waste of money—must be of such prodigious volume as to yield profit reckoned by hundreds of millions. These considerations makes us hesitate before accepting the notion of wars with Great Powers to secure trade. But if a war for any special purpose is not wise it cannot be wisdom to adopt a policy which, to carry out in face of opposition, involves the war. . . . The one cause which justifies war is not profit nor the extension of trade, but simply the vindication of right. The *Daily Telegraph* reads from the speech another lesson. It points out that deplomacy may secure "open doors," but it rests with our merchant and manufacturers to avail themselves of the opportunity. Moreover, private enterprise can be of more assistance, in China especially, to diplomatic efforts than diplomatic efforts can ever hope to be to private enterprise. The one chance of China is that she should be helped to save herself. Her population is industrious and docile; what they require is enterprise and capital. Both of these essentials it is in the power of the Anglo-Saxon race to supply. All that the Government can do is to prevent industry and ingenuity from being baulked and thwarted by the machinations of foreign Powers. That Lord Salisbury's Ministry has proved itself both willing and able to do. More than this is outside their functions and beyond their power. They can open the gates and clear the roads: they cannot, however, guarantee that the traffic shall be exclusively British, for that depends not upon diplomacy, but upon private enterprise.

While these discussions are going on sunshine and shade alternate pretty rapidly in regard to China. So far from the Russo-Chinese Bank having secured the control of the sole railway from the north of China to Peking, Mr. Curzon asserts, the British syndicate has just signed a preliminary agreement for the extension of the northern railway between Peking and Newchang. Less satisfactory is that reported agreement between the Anglo-Italian-Chinese Syndicate and the Russian-Chinese Bank for the construction by the latter of the Tai-yuen-fu line, although the Government has not heard of the Yellow River Extension. It is to be hoped it is not a case of deaf ears for disagreeable facts. Little fault can be found with the statement by Mr. Curzon to the effect that the Yangtse Valley is, for a long time to come, unlikely to be adversely affected by the Peking-Hankow line. A little more energy would, however, be desirable in regard to obtaining definite concessions for British capitalists. At present, it is a war of concessions, and had we a little "secret service" money at our disposal, such might very well be utilized in blocking the way to our rivals at awkward points by aiding would-be concessionaires. Two concessions, however, might very well be gone on with, and would effectually secure us in Southern China. They are the suggested extension of the Burmah Railways through Yun-nan, and the Hooley-Jameson syndicate's concession far a railway from Shanghai practically along the Yang-tse Valley.

The United States Government has done very well in the matter of its war loan. Popular enthusiasm in the States has led to its subscription three times over, although the British investor has looked rather shyly at the offer of 3 per cent. "in coin" in a critical period of the nation's history, and has shown no particular enthusiasm in the matter of applications for the portion offered here. The British investor has done rightly. There must be another loan if the war is to be prolonged, as seems only too likely, and if he wishes for United States investments, he may possibly obtain rather better terms. And in any case there seems a possibility ahead of a money squeeze, for the wheat will require financing just at a period when the Government is draining the country for its war requirements. Unless steps are taken to avert materially the tightness, Wall-street must show the effect of it.

With the report of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company for the half-year ended December 31 last we have now the results of all the Indian railways, except the East Indian, for the second half of 1897. Altogether, the earnings have been very satisfactory, the Great Indian Peninsula and the Bombay-Baroda being the only two which show decreases in the net receipts as compared with the corresponding half of 1896. These to lines were, of course, specially affected by the plague, and their accounts completely contradict the optimist views of those who declared that the earnings would be benefited rather than otherwise by the prevalence of famine and plagne. The idea that the importation of food supplies would swell the traffics is proved to have very slight foundation. It is true that there was a small gain in merchandise, but it was very far from making up for the loss in passenger traffic. The quantity of wheat carried by these two railways was only a little larger than in the corresponding period of 1896, while there was a heavy shrinkage in the quantity of cotton, and such increase as there was came chiefly from the conveyance of food grains other than wheat. On the other hand, passenger traffic fell off seriously, owing to the disinclination of the natives to travel when they had to undergo inspections and be disinfected at various points, not to mention the general dislocation of trade caused by the epidemic. Thus on the Bombay Baroda line the total number of passengers conveyed declined from 6,069,092 in the second half of 1896 to 4,693,173, and on the Great Indian Peninsula the the total was only 5,092,063, compared with 6,454,231 in the same period of 1896, notwithstanding the larger number of troops carried in consequence of the frontier war. It is no surprise, therefore, to find that the gross revenue from coaching traffic declined £75,373, on the last-mentioned system, while the receipts from goods traffic only increased £10,639. In the same way the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Company lost £54,005 in passengers, but gained £14,909 in goods. It seems, however, rather strange that the decrease in net earnings on these two systems should be so much larger than the decline in gross.

Including sundry income, the gross falling-off for the half-year on the Bombay-Baroda was £38,896 and on the Great Indian Peninsula £68,670. Instead of the net receipts showing any improvement on these figures, owing to savings in working expenses, they were much worse, the net decline on the former amounting to £65,500 and on the latter to £148,000. The directors of the Great Indian Peninsula explain that it was found impossible to adjust the train service required under the exceptional circumstances of the half-year so as to reduce the passenger train mileage in the ratio of receipts; but although we fully recognise that working expenses cannot be reduced in proportion to falling revenue, the magnitude of the discrepancy between the gross and net shrinkage is rather startling. The ratio of expenses to receipts, which in the December half of 1896 was 64·48 per cent. on the Great Indian Peninsula, rose to 75·09 per cent. in the second half of 1897, while the Bombay-Baroda percentage increased from 55·29 to 63·91. Apart from these two, all the other lines show increases in net revenue for the past half-year, and the rapid recovery from the effects of the famine, notwithstanding that the new crops were not sufficiently advanced to provide traffic, is very encouraging. Unfortunately, the recrudescence of the plague epidemic and the stringent precautions adopted to check the spread of the disease affected, as we have seen, some of the lines even more disastrously than the Famine. Still, we find gross increases of £24,191 on the Madras Railway, Rs. 2,93,143 on the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways, Rs. 1,41,720 on the Bengal and North-Western, Rs. 1,36,470 on the Indian Midland, and Rs. 2,07,150 on the South Indian. The Bengal-Nagpur had a gross decrease of Rs. 40,540, but a net gain of Rs. 1,30,000, and although the others we have mentioned did not show quite so well in the way of expenses, the bulk of the gross increase was retained as net revenue. Thus the Madras Railway reports a net increase of £23,000, the Nizam's State Railways Rs. 2,16,143, the Bengal and North-Western Rs. 1,27,000, the Indian Midland Rs. 70,000, and the South Indian Rs. 52,000. Considering the troubles that they have to face, it is very pleasant to notice that out of 12 companies no less than five have been able to increase their dividends.

The break in the price of wheat, caused by the liquidation of Mr. Joseph Leiter, jun.'s, commitments, has come a little earlier than was expected; but with large supplies assured from India and Argentina, and every prospect of the largest crop on record in the United States, the collapse of the corner in the near future was a foregone conclusion. In just a month wheat has fallen a dollar a bushel in Chicago; for whereas on May 11 wheat for delivery in May was quoted 179 cents, the quotation yesterday for July delivery was 79 cents. Ever since May 11 the price has been rapidly declining, and we have little doubt that some of the members of the combination have been quietly unloading on Mr. Leiter. It does not as yet, however, seem certain that he has lost very heavily on balance, much less that his losses have made serious inroads on his father's immense fortune. We know that in his earlier operations he was very successful, and unless he has much less shrewdness than he is credited with possessing, he can scarcely have plunged to such an extent as to lose a fortune in addition to his previous winnings. It is immaterial, however, to most people whether he has been badly hit or not; the point we are interested in is the fall in the price, which has come none too soon. To some extent we sympathise with the views which young Mr. Leiter is said to have expressed—that he was not responsible for the great rise which has taken place. He merely took advantage of the prevailing conditions and backed his own judgment. Had supplies in Europe not been unusually short, we should not have had such an enormous, though temporary, advance in prices, and the most that can be laid at Mr. Leiter's door is that by buying up all the supplies he could he gave a fillip to prices, and so helped to produce the feeling of nervousness which made people purchase wheat at any cost for fear of worse things to come. Whether speculators succeed in making profits out of their operations or not, it is quite certain that the world's wheat supples are beyond the power of any combination control for more than a limited period, and the prices current during the recent corner have thoroughly domonstrated it. While there was a great demand for cash wheat—that is, wheat for immediate delivery—the quotations for futures were never anywhere near the spot price, and the discrepancy between spot and futures was sufficient to show that the shortage in supplies was only temporary. On the other hand, the dealings in futures did not prevent the spot price from rising enormously, though certain philanthropists will have it that the fall in wheat is due to gambling in futures. What is clear is that while forward sales are an immense advantage to growers or importers, they in no way check a rise in values when there is any legitimate ground for it. Young Mr. Leiter judged that supplies were short some months ago, and he profited by the accuracy of his judgment. Had he not tried to repeat his experiment when Europe had awoke to its needs, and when the Indian harvest was already moving, he would be a rich man to-day.

The establishment of the French National Office of Commerce has been legally effected. The office exists wholly for giving information to French manufacturers, merchants, and exporters in regard to foreign markets, and developing French trade in foreign countries and in the French colonies and possessions. It is evident from the articles which have been signed by President Faure that the scheme is to be well supported. The Paris Chamber of Commerce will house the institution rent free in its newly-erected and palatial premises at 3 Rue Feydeau. The "Moniteur Officiel du Commerce" is to be the recognized organ of the institution and will be issued under its specific direction. By way of supplementing the information sent to Paris by the consular and kindred bodies, a number of French manufacturers of repute who have colonial and foreign branches are to be appointed correspondents for a period of five years, and shall be eligible for re-election. They are to render their services gratuitously, but the complimentary title of "Councillors of Foreign Trade" is to be conferred upon the correspondents. The direction is to be entrusted to a general committee, which shall meet at least once every three months, and to an executive council, which must meet at least twice a month.

The decision of the directors of the Bank of England to make no change in the rate of discount is generally approved. The withdrawals which have taken place and the buying in the open market fully warrant the course taken. The position of the Bank is still a strong one, and we have an increase of £303,000 as compared last week, and this notwithstanding over half a million withdrawals. The Government deposits have increased £583,000, but the ratio of reserve to liabilities has decreased 0·27 per cent., to 48·91 per cent. There is an addition of £626,000 in other securities, and it is freely stated that in connection with this item the central institution has been purchasing the bonds of the recent Greek Loan. There has been a decrease in the note circulation of £142,000. The Silver Market was somewhat dull. There was an absence of Spanish buying, and frequent offers of American sellers. The consequence was that bars on spot declined 1-16, and a similar lowering took place in the forward delivery quotation.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

WARDS.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	1	0	1
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi, and Dongri	2	0	8
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	1	0	10
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kaimatpura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	5	0	17
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worlee	0	1	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	3	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	7
Total	12	4	55
Total plague deaths to date	30,547	26,190	
Same date last year	1	0	88

* 11 Old cases which have been under enquiry.

CHOLERA.

Attack	1
Death	0

A CAMPAIGN AGAINST RATS.

The Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, has under the orders from the Municipal Commissioner, appointed twenty-four men for the express purpose of killing rats in the city.

INSPECTION OF RAILWAY PASSENGERS REIMPOSED.

Railway inspection of all local traffic at Sion as directed by the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay commenced yesterday morning. A large staff has been employed by the Health Officer and in a short time the inspection will be carried out with thoroughness.

PLAGUE AT BHIWANDI.

Owing to the Severe outbreak of Plague in Bhiwandi, Dr. Dalal who has been on duty in Bombay city under the Municipal Commissioner has been ordered for duty at Bhiwandi.

BANDORA.

Plague report for the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. of the 3rd July 1898:—

	Cases.	Deaths.	Under treatment.
Previously reported	191	165	6
Fresh cases	3	3	0
Total	194	168	6

On the 1st instant the members of the Mughabhat and Kandabadi Committee met at the residence of Mr. Narayen Shivshankar Penker at the requisition of Captain R. Lock the District Officer, to consider the question of continuing inspection of the houses in their beats during the monsoon. Captain Lock, Dr. Shroff, Mr. Goverdhandass Motiram, Mr. B. Sakharamjee, Mr. Narayen Shivshankar Penker, Mr. Harichandra Pandurang Pitale and others were present. It was resolved that each individual member of the Committee should inspect the houses in his beat from to time every week and note the nature of every sickness and report to the district officer cases of the plague.

The "Sind Gazette" remarks:—It is very satisfactory to learn that Karachi at the present time is as healthy as can possibly be desired, for the total mortality from all causes continues to keep unusually low, taking into consideration that, including the plague mortality, it is not more than 7 or 8 daily. The plague is also in the declining stage, and the cases that are now being recorded may safely be considered to be sporadic, for they do not show a tendency to spread. On Wednesday there were 5 cases and 2 deaths, of which 2 cases and 2 deaths occurred in the Sadar Bazar, and 3 cases in the Trans-Lyari. The returns for yesterday showed 6 cases and 3 deaths, of which the Sadar Bazar contributed 2 cases and 1 death, and Keamari and Cantonments 1 case and 1 death each. To-day's returns give 3 cases and 2 deaths, of which the Sadar Bazar records 1 case and Keamiri 2 cases. The cases reported from Keamari occurred on Tuesday last and proved fatal, but have only been included in to-day's returns. We are glad that Mr. R H. Cumming, Plague Superintendent of the Sadar Bazar, has taken effective precautions to check the progress of the disease there by sending 187 persons residing in the Mochi lane and the neighbourhood to the segregation camp on Wednesday, and 31 persons yesterday. About 6,000 inoculations have been performed here up to date.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ended July 1st, were as under:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	126	52
Karachi	28	20
Districts.		
Broach	...	1
Surat	55	28
Thana	85	59
Satara	90	42
Kolaba	1	1
Belgaum	111	68
Dharwar	37	29
Bijapur	1	...
Karachi	3	1
Political Agencies.		
Baroda	3	5
Kathiawar	33	23
Kolhapur	53	33
Cutch	19	19
Sachin	32	10
Bhor	2	...
Total	652	394

The total plague mortality to date is as follows:—

Plague Deaths previously reported	90,006
Do. week ended July 1	285
Total deaths...	90,291

The deaths registered in the three previous week were June 24th, 285; June 17th, 321; and June 10th, 301.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE following is a list of passengers per s. s. Bengal, expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m., on Saturday next:—

Agrawala, Mr
Barker, Mr J
Becaroft, Mr
Bradshaw, Lt-Col A
Champain, Mr B
Clarkson, Surg-Lt-Col
Dunlop, Mr A G and Mrs
Elliott, Mr A
Furrer, Mr E
Farran, Sir Charles
Gilsaore, Mr J
Goldspink, Mr
Haines, Mr C A
Innes, Mr H D
James, Mr H R
Joseph, Mr
Klersander, Mr
Melville, Maj. P
Moon, Mr and Mrs
Nicholls, Mr W
Saunder, Mrs
Spence, Mr
Street, Surg-Capt A
Sanford, Lt-Gen
Thomas, Mr R J P
Waters, Brig-Surg-Lt-Col J

THE FRENCH STEAMER.

THE following is the list of passengers on board the s. s. Yarra, sailing for Marseilles, at 10 a.m., to-day:—

Mr Ernst
Mr D Morton
Mr J Rollings
Mr G H Williams
Mrs Mayer
Mrs McCreedy
Mr Scio Ta Mene
Mr H Horwetz
Mr Hutcu
Mr Grosselin
Mr Cognard
Mr Lenoble
Mr G Vitaux
Mr Verna
Mr Michel
Mr and Mrs Parnand
Mr Leon Sergent
Mr Delaire
Mrs Depuyt
Mr and Mrs Daire and child
Mr Castebonuel, & two Portuguese sailors

GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

WEDNDSDAY, JULY 6.

THE following are the conditions for this meeting:—

Event I.—Tent-pegging for ponies 14 hands and under. Marks will be given as follows:—5 for a take and carry of over 20 yards, 3 for draw but not carried 20 yards, 1 for a strike, 3 for style and pace.

Each competitor will be allowed 2 runs; ties to be run off immediately.

Event II.—Jumping Competition for ponies 14 hands and under.

Event III.—The Saturday to Monday Stakes (ladies nomination). Gentlemen to ride a given course carrying a bag, with which they will be provided, to a point where their syces will be waiting. They will then dismount, hand over their ponies to the syces, and run 50 yards to where their nominatrix will be waiting. Hand bag to lady who will open bag, and dress gentlemen in costume provided, without any help. Gentlemen to run back to ponies and ride home over same course. Best dressed man first post the post to win. Any gentleman who assists the lady will be disqualified.

Event IV.—Bolster Fighting: Either horses, or ponies may be ridden, and teams of three will be drawn for by lot. Opposing teams will wear black and red caps respectively and will be provided with bolsters. Teams will fight one another in a marked out space, and each member of a team must retire when his cap is knocked off or he is driven outside the space. Last team left in to win.

Event V.—Pony scurry for ponies 14 hands and under. Catch weights.

PROGRESS OF GUJARATI LITERATURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The very able, instructive, and interesting articles which have appeared on the "Growth of Marathi Literature" must have convincingly shown the public what progress Marathi has made up till now. The facts and figures given by the learned writer tell their own tale in eloquent terms, and I had hoped that some lover of Gujarati would follow suit and prove by similar statistics the onward march of the Gujarati literature up till now side by side with the Marathi literature. There are several Gujarati writers of known repute and ability who should have undertaken the task to vindicate the claims of the Gujarati language, to be treated with equal respect with Marathi, but I regret that so far no one has come forward. I understand that the much vexed question about the introduction of the vernaculars into the curriculum of the Bombay University is about to be discussed by the Faculty of Arts. I have, therefore, made but a feeble effort to show below on a tabulated form, the progress of Gujarati literature up to 1897. This was but a hurried attempt, and I am aware that the statement is not full and complete as it should have been, but with the very limited time and still more limited materials at my disposal, I have simply ventured to give a mere outline, so to say, and I shall consider my labours amply rewarded if I find that this table has been of some service in the discussion.

CLASSIFIED TABLE OF GUJARATI WORKS UP TO 1897.

	Total	Educational	Non-Educational
List prepared by Sir A Grant, Bart, up to 31st Dec 1864	628	...	...
From 1st January 1865 to 30th June 1867	182	..	..
From 1st July 1867 to 31st Dec 1868	180	...	...
1869	230	...	...
1870	163	...	...
1871	243	...	...
1872	167	...	...
1873	166	...	...
1874	190	...	...
1875	188	..	..
1876	230	..	...
1877	209	...	...
1878	201	...	..
1879	205	...	..
1880	150	...	..
1881	249	...	...
1882	327	...	...
1883	246	42	204
1884	362	13	309
1885	422	78	344
1886	373	67	306
1887	379	61	318
1888	408	59	349
1889	445	70	375
1890	395	76	319
1891	297	36	261
1892	263	28	235
1893	274	33	241
1894	234	31	203
1895	264	27	237
1896	241	28	213
1897	178	17	161

It appears that the first list of books, Periodicals &c., up to December 1864, was prepared by Sir Alexander Grant, Baronet, Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, and a similar second list all publications from 1st January 1865 to 30th June 1867, together with some of the books omitted from the compilation was published by Mr. J. B. Peile, M.A., C.S.I., Director of Public Instruction.

From 1875 to 1882 the books in the different languages in the Government catalogues being arranged in alphabetical order could not for want of time be classified and tabulated as in the case of other years. The decrease commencing from 1891 in the number of books is due to the amendment of section 9 of Act XXV. of 1867 by Act X. of 1890, by which the new editions (unless there be any additions in them) are exempted.

From 1883 to 1897 the books are arranged under different languages and under different headings and a separate list can be found of periodicals also. At present there are about 20 Gujarati periodicals in existence; so also 15 Anglo-Gujarati newspapers, while about 35 purely Gujarati newspapers, including 5 dailies are published in the Presidency.—Yours, &c.,

MADANLAL LALLUBHAI MUNSIFF.

Girgaum Back Road, July, 3rd.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is very gratifying to see such eminent gentlemen as the correspondent with the too well-known initials of "F. G. S." and the Oxford M. A. taking care to discuss this very important question. Whatever your correspondent "Sassis" may have to say I am sure I am repeating an oft-told story to those who are conversant with University matters when I remark that, in spite of the immense strides made in our curriculum and the greater facilities for studies in these days, the brilliant line of graduates that our University produced in the first decade of its existence has passed away. While it is to be greatly regretted that the average student of the present generation is actuated by mercenary motives in the pursuit of knowledge injurious equally to his moral as to his mental development, it would be unfair to lay the whole blame of it upon his head. Many of our examiners and professors do not display the same keen sense of their responsibility which characterised their predecessors. Some of the professors at our colleges have taken to dictating desultory notes and the examiners being drawn from the ranks of these professors hardly any questions are put which are not to be found in these "notes." Let me request the incredulous reader to go through some of the papers in History, Economy, and Literature of the past few years and let him also at the same time turn over the notes that have been dictated by the examiners in their lecture rooms, and he will be convinced how substantially true are my remarks. You must now chuck up even your text-books if you have an eye to immediate profit. In conclusion will "F. G. S." deny the statement—"that our University is looked upon as a gigantic manufactory where rival colleges compete for the production of the greatest number of graduates and where in the keenness of competition articles of a very inferior value are passed off as the genuine stuff."—Yours, &c.,

July 4. A GRADUATE.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is indeed a dangerous principle to jump up to a definite conclusion from uncertain data, and yet such a procedure seems to have been followed by your contributor "M. A. A." who however well-intentioned in his motives, and honourable in his zeal and anxiety to serve the students of this presidency, has been driven to rearing a superstructure upon foundations, certainly weak and false. What has he to say to us? Why, our students, rather our graduates don't at present give any indications of solid knowledge, and no one has any doubts as to this decadence." But why this decadence! "Because the graduates are productions of examinations, conducted by College Professors themselves"—A slur indeed upon some of our best educationists. Your contributor, of whose good intentions, and zeal to do something useful, I am perfectly cognisant would certainly have conferred a great boon upon students and specially moffusil students if instead of dealing with the broad question of the appointment of college Professors as examiners, he had limited himself to the appointment of certain persons only as examiners of the University of this great presidency. As to this particular set of examiners, and they certainly form a small number, may God be thanked, their foremost method, let me rather use the word tactics, of testing the knowledge of the candidates, puts under their sacred charge, is to pack up their question papers with "notes"—the favourite word of idlers and dummies dictated during college lectures. This pernicious system has the effect of facilitating the passage through examination of students,—and the number of them has for the last two or three years considerably increased—who have the audacity never to open their text books nay even not to buy them—thanks to the compact notes of the Professors, and such a criterion occurs at the sacrifice of the best interests of the students, who confine themselves innocently to the books prescribed by the syndicate, and in such a catagory are included chiefly the moffusil students who though perhaps entertaining the wish have not the means of approaching those sacred dictations which when allowed to see the light of this world, are accompanied by their creator, with stolid injunctions that they should never be defiled by any stealthy peep of students belonging to other colleges; yet fortunately for the Bombay students these injunctions are always set aside. This much for the notes, question papers and moffusil students, but what of the conflict of prizes and scholarships set apart for different subjects? Mr. "M. A. A." has many other, besides these, particular and minor, but important and useful themes on which to use his enthusiastic and energetic pen.—Yours, etc.,

July 4. P.

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

H.M.S. "LINNET" AT HONGKONG.

A REBEL REQUEST FOR ARMS.

HONGKONG, June 17.

H.M.S. LINNET, which left Hongkong on 29th May for the Philippines, returned to port this morning, having coasted down from Manila to Cebu. The Linnet reached Marivales on 1st June and Manila on the 2nd. Next day she proceeded down the coast, and sailing in at Varadero Bay, in the Island of Mindora, a general exodus of the inhabitants took place. At every port of call, the appearance of the Linnet occasioned a state of panic amongst the inhabitants, both Spaniards and natives exhibiting ignorance respecting the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes, and the Linnet was first of all taken by the inhabitants of each port to be an American man-of-war. At Varadero a rebel chief with several followers clambered on board the gunboat, and offered the captain a present of a sheep. The chief then pressed for supply of a rifles, which he offered to purchase. The insurgents wanted to attack the Spaniards, but had not the arms with which to engage them. If the Linnet would supply them with the arms they would kill every one of the 'accursed Spaniards.' It was explained to the rebel that he was on board a British ship and they dare not render him the assistance he required. The rebels did attack the garrison of 30 Spanish soldiers, and in the affray 1 Spaniard and 2 rebels were killed. On 6th June, the Linnet arrived at the town of Cebu, which was recently bombarded by the now defunct Spahnish fleet. The city has a somewhat desolate appearance, but here the Spaniards occupy a more comfortable position than those in Manilla. Several successfull raids by Spainsh soldiers have driven the spirit out of the rebels, who have retreated to the hills. Of the twelve recognised leaders of the insurrectos' nine were taken prisoners or killed. Affairs are very quiet in the city. The efforts at defence of the harbour seem to consist of the removal of the buoys marking the northern passage into the harbour, but the fact of the Linnet's having been steered safely through has opened the eyes of the authorities to a dread that the American fleet will have no difficulty in doing a like performance. On 9th June, the Linnet left Cebu, and returned to Manila via the ports of call on the downward passage, reaching Manila Bay on the 12th. During their two days' stay at that port, some firing took place on the out-skirts of the city, and it was stated that the rebels, having forced the suburban garrisons to retire, were using every endeavour to cause the Spaniards to waste their ammunition. One of the many ruses was to explode numbers of Chinese crackers. Severed fires were observed in the city, and on the evening of the 13th June a large conflagration in the suburbs was stated to be a large petroleum factory on fire. A number of the British residents feel themselves quite secure at the Club, but the ladies and some of the gentlemen have taken refuge on the ships which Admiral Dewey allowed to be taken out of the river, while a number of families, and a large number of Chinese left in the "Yuensang" on 13th June for Amoy and Hongkong. Although the American squadron is not taking any active part with the rebels in their attack on Manila, when the "Linnet" left Manila, on 14th June, the "McCulloch" and "Boston" were steaming along the front of the city, with their decks cleared for action.

THE REBEL CAMPAIGN.

CAPTURE OF OLD CAVITE CHURCH.

Our last advices from Manila was that, with the exception of the church at Old Cavite, which had been garrisoned by the Spaniards, the whole province of Cavite was in the hands of the rebels, who had extended themselves right round the city to the north. The rebels continued the attack on the church at Old Cavite, but the shells from their battery across the bay had very little effect on the substantial building. Krupp guns were, however, placed in position, and a breach was effected in the walls on the 9th June when after a siege of nine days the garrison capitulated. The rebels arrested 250 prisoners, and 270 more of Aguinalde's followers will now be supplied with Mauser rifles. The insurgents then massed round Manila city, and have captured several towns in the vicinity. General Aguinaldo is said to have stated that he does not expect to make much progress with the assault on the fortified city until the arrival of the U.S. troops. The Spanish artillery in the city

OPENING OF THE DHRANGADRA RAILWAY.

INTERESTING CEREMONY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHRANGADRA, JULY 2.

SATURDAY, the 25th of June, was a red-letter day in the annals of Dhrangadra. The Dhrangadra Railway, of which the first sod was cut in December last, by his Excellency the Governor Lord Sandhurst, was opened with great pomp and ceremony and among the rejoicings of the people by our Political Agent, Colonel J. M. Hunter.

The station platform was gaily decorated with flags and bunting, and a spacious shamiana was erected in the compound of the station, which was filled with the elite of the town before the appointed hour. His Highness the Raj Saheb with all the Kumars and principal officers of the State, was waiting on the platform in expectation of the special train conveying the Political Agent and the invited guests, which was timed to arrive at 3-30 p.m. Just as the special train, which was decorated with flags and the Coat-of-Arms of the Dhrangadra State, and the arrival of which was heralded by the firing of the fog-signals, entered the station, his Highness the Rajsaheb cordially shook hands with the Political Agent, the Assistant Political Agent, and all the other guests, the State Infantry presented arms, the band played "God save the Queen," and a salute of 11 guns was fired from the State Battery in honour of the Political Agent's visit to Dhrangadra.

His Highness the Rajsaheb has issued invitations to his many European friends and Native gentlemen, and among those who accepted the invitation and were present on the occasion were the following:—Colonel J. M. Hunter, the Political Agent; Major H. M. Abud, Assistant Political Agent in charge Jhalawad Prant; Mr. W. H. White, Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, B. G. J. P. Railway, Mr. W. L. B. Souter, Superintendent of Agency Police, Kathiawad; Mr. Carroll, Traffic Superintendent, B. G. J. P. Railway; Messrs. H. Davies, J. M. Templar, T. W. Fleuischer, J. Blagrave, W. W. Tait, C. P. White, G. N. R. Lambert, S. A. Strip, J. Whittle, C. Corrin, S. M. McCausland, T. Fernandes, W. H. Hanson, Sirdar Rao Bahadoor Bechardas Viharidas, Diwan of Junagadh, Mr. Bezonji Merwanji, Diwan Saheb of Gondal, Mr. Cooverji Coyaji, Mr. A. K. Sethena, Bar-at-Law, Mr. K. R. Vacha, Mr. A. K. Vakil, Mr. E. K. Karanjawala Rao Bahadur Ladha Harji, Dr. Darasha H. Barla, Rao Bahadur Vithalrai Himatram, Dr. Thakordas, Rao Bahadur Popat Veiji, Mr. Bajibhai Manishankar, and others.

THE DEWAN'S ADDRESS.

His Highness the Raj Saheb, accompanied by the Political Agent and the invited guests, entered the shamiana and after all had taken their respective seats Rao Bahadur Sawaisai Govindram, the Diwan, on behalf of His highness the Raj Saheb, read the following address, a vernacular translation, of which was read by Mr. Prabhashankar Makunji Bhatt, the Naib Diwan:—

Colonel Hunter,—It gives me very great pleasure to welcome you and the other gentlemen present here to-day to Dhrangadra. Some six months ago most of you witnessed the interesting ceremony performed in Wadhwan camp by his Excellency Lord Sandhurst, of cutting the first sod of the railway between Dhrangadra and Wadhwan; and I have now the satisfaction of seeing that line completed and ready for traffic. I have been somewhat disappointed at his Excellency the Governor not being able to honor us with his presence on this occasion, but I need scarcely assure you, Colonel Hunter, that it is no less gratifying to me that the ceremony of declaring this railway open will be performed by you. From the very inception of the idea of projecting this railway, you have taken a very keen interest in it, and I beg to take this opportunity of tendering my warmest acknowledgments to you, for the valuable assistance which you have rendered to my State in accomplishing the project. Small as the line is, it has had to contend with many difficulties; but I am thankful to say that I was able to overcome them all one after another through your good and kind offices. The line was first thought of in November, 1896, and the idea having been approved of by you a preliminary survey was immediately arranged for by Mr. Deane, the then Acting Manager and Engineer-in-Chief of the B. G. J. P. Railway. As it was at first proposed to utilize the existing cartroad which runs between Wadhwan and Dhrangadra, trial levels were taken upon it and a rough estimate of the probable cost arrived at. The scheme, however, did not commend itself to Government for certain reasons, and it was considered preferable therefore to take the alignment independently of the road. Actual survey operations were started accordingly in February, 1897, by the Assistant Engineer Mr. A. K. Vakil, under the supervision of the Engineer-in-Chief, B. G. J. P. Railway and finished during April, 1897. Mr. White having in the meantime returned from leave all the subsequent operations were carried out under his supervision by Mr. H. Davies, Executive Engineer, assisted by Mr. Vakil. The following quotations from his report will give an accurate description of the line and the station building on it:—"The country to be traversed is easy, being flat and without rivers of any importance, and the line runs almost straight from Wadhwan to Dhrangadra." Near Dhrangadra at the 19th mile there is a deep rock cutting which might be avoided by detouring round the low hills. But considering that the line would thus be lengthened by 1-4 mile and the stone in the cutting is good building stone valuable for construction purposes, it has been decided to adhere to the present alignment. The line commences at the centre of the passenger station building at Wadhwan Junction, runs parallel to the broad guage main line for a few chains, then curves sharply to the north-west until it clears the station-yard, and then runs in a northerly direction straight to Sitha station at mile 10¼ and Dhrangadra station at mile 21. For the first 7 1-2 miles the line runs through Dudhrej and Wadhwan and from the 7 1-2 mile to the terminus through Dhrangadra territory. The sidings at Sitha station are also for 3-4 mile from town. It could not be located nearer on account of the large tank which lies between the line and the town. Dhrangadra station site which is about 1-2 mile from the town is the best available one owing to the ground beyond falling rapidly into the valley of the Phulku river on the banks of which the town is situated. At Sitha the station building is of the third-class combined type which includes under one roof the station offices and quarters for the staff. At Dhrangadra a second class station has been built. It provides one room for offices, one for the first and second-class passengers, and one waiting hall for third-class passengers, besides a separate Darbar room. For the locomotive and traffic running staff suitable quarters have been built at Dhrangadra. There are 32 bridges on the line, of which four only are major bridges of any importance. The rest are all minor ones. Of the important major bridges one of 8 spans 20 feet arches is at mile 6·90, and another of 7 spans 20 feet arches at mile 9·10. The cost of major bridges is estimated at Rs. 28,430, and that of the minor bridges at Rs. 41,415. The line is 21 miles in length, and is estimated to cost Rs. 6,02,091, giving a mileage rate of Rs. 31,528·38. This does not include the cost of rolling stock, which it has been arranged to obtain on hire from the B. G. J. P. Railway, by whom the line is to be managed under certain conditions as a branch of the Kathiawad system of metre guage railways. It will be constructed within the estimate, but as the accounts are not yet closed it is not possible to give the exact figures of actual expenditure. When the final bills have been paid up, it is believed, as far as calculations can be made at present, that the actual cost will reach Rs. 6,08,000, leaving an anticipated saving of Rs. 54,093 on the original estimate; and this amount, under Mr. White's advice, I propose to expend in extending a siding some three miles in length to the large quarries from which the supply of Dhrangadra stone comes. Although the first sod was cut early in December, 1897, the work of construction could not be commenced actually till the beginning of January. Nothing, however, to the untiring exertions of Mr. White, the energetic Manager and Engineer-in-Chief of the B. G. J. P. Railway, who has acted throughout as Engineer-in-chief of this line, Mr. Davies, Executive Engineer, and Mr. Vakil, Assistant Engineer, the work has, I am glad to say been completed within the short space of five months. This speaks well also of the contractors employed on the construction. Another matter for congratulation is the entire absence of any accident of a serious nature during the course of construction. My very best thanks are due to the above named gentlemen for the care and promptness with which every one of them has performed his part of the work. I am sorry that Mr. Davies, who was Executive Engineer for the greater part of the period of construction, is not present here to-day. He went on furlough in the first week of May, and as no other officer could be found available to take charge of his duties, Mr. White, the Engineer-in-Chief, acted as Executive Engineer in his stead in addition to his own many other duties. The line was inspected and passed for traffic on the 16th instant by Mr. LaTouche Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways. It promises to pay a fair return on the capital outlay. Cotton and stone are the chief articles of export from Dhrangadra and considering that the fame of the Dhrangadra stone has extended far and wide over the continent of Gujerat, it is hoped that with the advent of the railway the exports of this article are likely to increase considerably. The imports consist chiefly of food-grains, timber and cloth, and as the mahal towns of the State, which draw their supplies direct from Wadhwan camp will it is believed, now prefer to purchase them at Dhrangadra, there is every probability of the import traffic also increasing. The line was opened for goods traffic on the 6th June and although this was too late for the cotton season the cotton merchants availed themselves of the railway as far as they could; and notwithstanding the total absence of stone exports the earnings up to date from export and import traffic have amounted to nearly 1,000 rupees. This shows the financial prospect of the line to be fairly encouraging. I desire here to repeat a hope which I expressed on the occasion of cutting the first sod that the line will prove a success from a financial point of view. But even if it should prove otherwise, and my State has to make good for a time any deficit in consequence of the earnings falling short of four per cent on the capital outlay the temporary loss will be more than compensated for by the indirect advantages which the railway will bring in its train by the development of trade. I desire to take this opportunity again to repeat my best thanks to the proprietors of the existing system of railways for the assistance which they have rendered me. In conclusion, I request you, Colonel Hunter, to do me the favour of performing the auspicious ceremony of closing the last joint and then declaring the Dhrangadra Railway open.

COLONEL HUNTER'S ADDRESS.

The Political Agent in accordance with his Highness the Rajsaheb's request closed the last joint and formally declared the railway open. At this time the State Infantry presented arms, the band played "God save the Queen" and a salute of 11 guns was fired. Then at a given signal the train, which was kept at a short distance behind the curtain and which was filled with schoolboys and girls steamed forth amidst tremendous cheers of the assembled multitude. The Political Agent in company with his Highness the Rajsaheb then re-entered the shamiana and made the following reply in a clear and impressive voice, a vernacular translation of which was read by Rao Bahadur Vithalrai Himatram, Deputy Assistant Political Agent and Daftardar to the Agency:—

Your Highness, Kumarsahbs, Mr. White and Gentlemen,—I need hardly assure your Highness that I have presided on this interesting occasion with the greatest pleasure. My only regret, which I noticed is very naturally shared by your Highness is that H. E. Lord Sandhurst is not amongst us to-day to launch on its career of usefulness and, I hope, of profit, this railway of which he inaugurated the construction with so much sympathy a few months ago. No one is more disappointed, I am sure, than his Excellency himself as he has always evinced the keenest interest in works of public utility such as this. This is the second holiday for which we are indebted to your Highness. When the manager's verdict against venturing last Saturday on the new banks in the face of the severe storm which met us at Wadhwan was given, a wave of sympathy went out from all guests to your Highness for the disappointment which it must have caused you and all inconvenience to us was forgotten in the characteristically courteous and considerate message which your Highness sent us. The disappointment, however was not without its consolation for rain at this season is an auspicious omen. We had come to the christening of your railway, but we found that it was being verily baptised by a higher hand and we could but stand aside with gratitude and hope. It is always gratifying, and particularly so to an administrator, to see a native ruler instead of squandering his substance on the satisfaction of selfish pleasures, devoting the income of his estate to its material development and welfare of his subjects. For, railways not only benefit the State, but bring additional comforts to the people, and bring them into contact with that outside world of progress which stimulates their energies and places them on a level with others in the race for wealth. Your Highness has thanked me in too generous terms for the assistance I have been able to give you in financing this railway and carrying it over the usual official preliminaries. If it has been a labor it has been one of love, not only on account of the long friendship of twenty-three years which I have the privilege of claiming with your Highness, but on account of the satisfaction it gives me to see Kathiawar continuing in the path of progress. Whether any thanks are due to me for having overcome the difficulties in the way of this railway there is no doubt that the credit of having conceived the project belongs entirely to your Highness, for it was at your Highness's request that I laid the proposals before Government in December 1896. I hoped at one time to have had the railway completed in time to secure the cotton traffic of the next year, but hope told a flattering tale. Railways are serious undertakings and must be approached with debilitation and respect. We must do puja with theodolite and chain and offer the sacrifice of trade statistics, detailed plans and estimates, &c., and in the case of this railway the rakshas of the standard gauge line from Viramgam to Sindh had to be propitiated. This all took time and we have failed to secure the cotton season of 1898. In all this your Highness's action was always marked by strong common-sense and courage. You were not deterred by sordid figures which only showed 3 per cent. returns but looked ahead relying on the experience elsewhere that railways make traffic. I congratulate you on having attained your object, and being now equipped with a railway like every other first class State in Kathiawad, I am confident you will have no reason to repent of your venture. You may be sure that any article turned out by that well-known firm of White, Davies and Co., is good and that you have got good value for your money. It is very satisfactory to hear that they have abandoned the ideas of the Public Works Department and have constructed the line so much within the estimates that there is enough money to construct a siding to your celebrated quarries. This is a most important adjunct to your railway and one upon which its financial success greatly depends. I hope to see it carried out as soon as the season permits. Dhrangadra has been fortunate in having two active-minded, intelligent rulers in succession. Your father and predecessor Sir Ramalsinhji, K.C.S.I., was an accomplished Persian and Sanskrit scholar. He built or repaired the forts of Sitha, Halwad and Dhrangadra, constructed tanks and freed his estate from debt. The excellence of his administration was famous and earned for him the distinction of a K.C.S.I. But he was also a keen sportsman, for it is recorded that he shot several lions near this place. In company with the Political Agent, your Highness has followed in the footsteps of your father. You have constructed the large piece of water near your capital. To you we owe the Rajkot Dharamsala and Wadhwan Station tank, as the good government of your Highness's father has destroyed the lions, you have shown us a steam-engine instead. I will conclude in wishing success to your Highness's railway, and I hope that you and your people may derive all the benefits from it which your courage and enlightenment deserve.

Then his Highness the Rajsaheb having gardlanded the Political Agent and the invited guests and attar and pan having been distributed, the guests were entertained at tea in a tent which was pitched near the Shamiana. The Political Agent accompanied by his Highness the Rajsaheb and guests took a short trip by railway and returned to the station. He then left the Darbar for his residence, accompanied by his Highness the Rajsaheb with the same ceremonies as were observed on his arrival. The other guests, accompanied by the Kumarsahebs, also left for their respective quarters. The *Political Agent*, the Assistant Political Agent, and the manager of the B. G. J. P. Railway were accommodated in the Maharaja's bungalow which was profusely decorated for the occasion and richly furnished. The other guests were accommodated in the Hawa-Mahel, Kumarshri Jaswatsinhji's bunglow and tents pitched in the compound of the Masaheb's bunglow; and no pains were spared to make the guests as comfortable as possible.

In the evening, the Political Agent and the guests were entertained at a banquet and toasts were proposed by his Highness the Rajsaheb for Her Majesty the Queen-Empress and the Royal Family, the Political Agent, the Kathiawar Railways, and the guests of the evening, which were cordially responded to. Then Colonel Hunter proposed the toast of his Highness the Rajsaheb in a neat felicitous speech which was heartily drunk. The banquet being over his Highness the Rajsaheb drove with the Political Agent to the station, and the Political Agent and the European guests left Dhrangadra at midnight by special train amidst the good wishes of all and fully satisfied with the cordial hospitality of his Highness the Rajsaheb.

The day was observed as a public holiday and sweetmeats were distributed to all the school children. The town was all *en fete*. Bunting and flags were seen everywhere, and the whole route from the Masaheb's bunglow to the station was illuminated with lanterns which presented a very picturesque appearance.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 1.

Elliott, Lt, 8th M I, off leave, to Barrackpore

JULY 2.

Murray, Capt, Ms, R E, on furlough, to England

JULY 3.

Irwin, Lt-Col, Bo, 20th Hussars, rejoin from leave, to Mhow
Smith, Surgn-Capt, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Poona

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 5th July, 1898.

1. The Signalling Class will meet at the Fort Head-quarters to-day, (Tuesday), at 6-30 p.m. Members are particularly requested to attend.

2. There will be 40-pr Gun Drill and Squad. Drill at the Head-quarters, No. 2 Co., Nesbit Lane, at 8-45 p.m., on Thursday next the 7th instant, and every succeeding Thursday.

By Order
L. PENNY, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

SIR C. J. LYALL'S resignation of the Civil Service is gazetted with effect from July 16th. Mr. Denzil Ibbetson will take up the duties of Chief Commissioner in the Central Provinces a few days before that date, making over charge of the post of Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department to Mr. W. Holderness, this week.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 6d. per bottle.

THE WASTE OF WATER IN BOMBAY.

THE HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

THE following letter has been re-addressed to Mr. P. C. H. Snow, Municipal Commissioner, by the Executive Health officer Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel T. S. Weir:—

No. 2292 OF 1898-99.

BOMBAY, 23rd April 1893.

To The Municipal Commissioner.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report on the sanitary condition of the City before and after the introduction of the Tansa supply of water. As the effect of the additional water supply has been to render the ground moister, I have had in discussing the effect of the additional water supply on the health of the City to refer to the effect of moisture either in or on the soil on the health of the people exposed to it.

It has been known from the earliest times that a house on dry ground is healthier than a house on wet ground; and that damp ground causes chill, followed by a feverish state. The effect of moisture on minute forms of life associated with diseased states is well known, and that moisture is necessary to their development. A moist soil favours the development of malarial fevers, and it is generally recognized that the agents necessary to the creation of malaria are air, moisture, and impurity of the soil, chiefly of vegetable character. The development of fevers has been known to be connected with the fall as well as the rise in the ground waters. I have in other reports drawn attention to the enhancement of the mortality at the periods of the greatest fluctuations in the level of the ground water. The two periods of maximum enhancement of the mortality are indicated in the diagram attached.

There are numerous instances of outbreaks of malarial fever caused by canal irrigation, and it appears to be possible by irrigation to render a country so unwholesome as to be unfit for human residence. There are many instances in Karachi of heavy and excessive rainfall causing outbreaks of malarial disease. The instances of drainage rendering places that had been feverish free from malaria are very numerous. Several parts of England may be cited as instances.

A well-known case is that of a place in Algeria which was so feverish that Colonists could not live in it. It was drained and the level of the ground water lowered by less than two feet. The result of this improvement was that a place which had been uninhabitable became healthy.

On the wet side of the Caspian basin the ground is so feverish that all who can leave by sunset go up on to the high ground to sleep.

Those who have to sleep in the villages around the seashore are affected with malarial cachexia and are wretched objects of commiseration with distended stomachs and pale and haggard looks.

In a Marine Hospital near Stettin a large day ward was used for convalescent patients. It was observed that all who remained in this ward contracted fever. On examination it was ascertained that a small marsh which had been formed close to the windows of the room by water overflowing from a large cask full of rotten leaves was the cause of the feverishness of the ward.

I would draw attention to the remarks of Liebig in his lectures on Chemistry as to the influence of marshy conditions or changes in the surface of the ground on the health of those exposed to them.

In constructing the railway from Strasburgh to Basle, it was found necessary to excavate certain fields to a depth of two or three feet; thus causing a number of hollows in the neighbourhoods of Bollweilar and Feldkirch. In spring and autumn these hollows filled with water, and it partially drying up in summer created a noisome, abounding in the infusorial life characteristic of stagnant water. Intermittent fever was thus introduced into the neighbourhoods, and year after year the epidemic increased in severity.

In 1843, of the 1,446 inhabitants of Bollweiler 36 were attacked with intermittent fever; 166 cases occurred in 1844; 743 in 1845; and 1,106 in 1846. The mortality increased in corresponding proportion.

Of the 1,500 of the less inhabitants of Feldkirch 2 were attacked with the same disease; 20 were attacked in 1844; 135 in 1845; and 376 in 1846; and the annual mortality rose from 11 to 18.

The severe and fatal fever which has prevailed in Burdwan, Lower Bengal, for a number of years past appears to be in part owing to the obstruction to the natural drainage caused by mills and from blockage of water-courses. It has been found throughout India that canal irrigation has increased malarial fevers. These are instances of conditions not dissimilar to those that have arisen in the undrained districts of this City producing results that are familiar to all of us.

This City itself is an instance of the improvement that may be effected in one stage of a city's growth by reclamation, drainage and water supply not contaminated by animal impurities.

A hundred years ago Bombay was so unhealthy that residence in it was regarded with apprehension, and pestilent fevers were prevalent and fatal. Strangers who came here even in the early years of the century were stricken in large numbers and succumbed to the malarial conditions.

In 1895 before the appearance of plague Bombay was more healthy than any large city in India, and the chances of life greater than in many European towns. To remove or ameliorate the adverse conditions that arise in the growth of a City, there must be continual progress in sanitary works.

The City has grown so rapidly that in a few years all works that other cities have had centuries to accomplish have become urgent sanitary questions. The population has spread so rapidly as to far outstrip the drainage works, and for the use of this population a supply of water equal to 40 gallons per head is discharged from pipes into buildings or near buildings that are either distant from drains or have none at all. In mentioning these circumstances I do not forget the rapid growth of the City and the impossibility of providing for the expansion of the population the conveniences that are found in ancient or long-established cities.

About 20 years ago in Byculla where there were only huts and swamps there are now portions of a city rapidly coalescing and forming into one vast whole. Few people realize the enormous improvements that have been effected during the last twenty years whether by reclamation of the surface ground or the construction of roads, streets and many fine buildings.

Let us consider the formation of Bombay. It is a valley between rocky ridges; up the valley flowed creeks, permeating the hillocks, rising above the valley. These creeks and the hollows between the hillocks have been largely filled with vegetable matter. There is still an underground ooze in them, and the subsoil waters flowing into them are influenced by the pressure of the sea currents-outside. Down the centre of the valley where the population has most collected, the artificial soil is largely made from vegetable refuse. In portions of this valley the subsoil water is within 2 feet of the surface or even higher, and some portions of the land are lower than the sea at low water.

Mr. BaldwinLatham writes: "All ground water may move from considerable distances; it may affect the health of the inhabitants of large areas, for this water is, as a rule, always moving from the highest to the lowest parts of a district. In districts in which the soil cracks in drying under high temperature and the influence of drought, both rain and impure water may be carried at once from the surface into the ground water."

He also writes: "Rain performs a very important office in washing the soil and freeing it from impurities; but in Bombay the rain percolating is, unfortunately, constantly augmented by impure waters flowing in open and permeable channels which more or less ramify the City in all directions, rendering the soil upon which the City stands impure, damp and unwholesome, and constantly polluting the underground streams of water, which in consequence carry a burden of disease and death into many parts of this City."

In estimating the effect of reclamation it must be remembered that the filling up of low ground with a damp subsoil does not remove the subsoil water, but conceals and elevates it. This truth is most important to remember, because it will be seen from the foregoing diagram that the most unhealthy period in Bombay is when the ground has been washed out by the early floods and the soil filled with water. It is also an important fact to be remembered in considering this important diagram of mortality that at the period when the mortality is highest, the barometric pressure is lowest and therefore a higher mean sea-level occurs, or, in other words, more pressure and a higher level of the subsoil water.

Mr. Bruce points out the difficulty at present of examining the water mains without resorting to pumping though the mains are laid only a few feet below the surface.

Such is the formation and such is the soil of Bombay, and such are the climatic conditions I have now to consider. It will be seen that much of the soil on which the City of Bombay has arisen is damp and moist from the position of the land and the nature of the formation. The valley of Bombay is most unfavourably situated. Into this valley flows the ground water from higher elevations and its escape is obstructed by roadways and buildings and to the north a dense clay. What has been the effect of adding to the moisture of the ground by daily discharging 35 gallons per head of water into the island on which the City has risen, has now to be considered. Since 1892 the water supply has been increased by the formation of the Tansa Lake to nearly 36 gallons per head.

Owing to the fluctuation of the population and the annual migration of people backwards and forwards, it is difficult to estimate the effect of one insanitary condition on the health of any one locality of the City. I take the group of districts least influenced by the migratory tendencies, namely, those to the north of the City. These districts are undrained and least influenced by the fluctuation of the population. In them there has been, since the introduction of the water supply from Tansa, a great increase in the mortality.

I take the following districts: Sewri, Sion, Worli and Mahim.

The mortality in Sewri in 1890 was 20·5 per 1,000; and in 1895, 28·8.

In Sion in 1890, 14.6; and in 1895, 22·8.

In Mahim in 1890, 21·4; and in 1895, 28·5.

In Worli in 1890, 18·9; in 1895, 20·5.

It is true that in some other districts adjoining there has not been the same enhancement of the mortality; for instance, in Parel the mortality has declined from 52·5 in 1890 to 28·8 in 1895. That decrease is greatly due possibly to a more exact enumeration of the population in 1891.

In the Byculla section the population increased in 1891 to 47,403. The mortality in this district, although it has not uniformly risen since, has acquired a higher level than in former years. During the last rains the incidence of cholera as shown in the diagram attached was higher in this district than in any other, and I ascribe it to the quantity of water and sewage extending in pools over the low-lying ground in so many parts of this locality. Of 1,255 deaths that were registered from cholera during 1897, as many as 166, or 13·12 per cent., occurred in Byculla. If the diagram is examined, it will be observed that the column of mortality from cholera stands highest in Byculla, about the middle of the Island and to the north, and falls off to the south in a very remarkable line of incidence.

The incidence of cholera in Byculla during 1897 has confirmed the observations made in Dublin during the great cholera epidemic in that city—that this disease is most prevalent near the sites of ancient water-ways. The mortality during 1897 in the Byculla section, a district extending across the area of natural drainage, confirms this experience in a very striking manner.

If we take the partially-drained districts, the increase of mortality has been much less than in the undrained districts to the north of the Island. In some districts pumping has lower wells in a number of others there has been an enhancement.

The connection between diseases of the respiratory system and the moisture of the ground has been well established. In the following table is shown the mortality from diseases of the respiratory system in five undrained districts, and it will be observed that in four of these districts in the three years following the increase of the water supply, there has been a great increase year by year in the mortality from diseases of the respiratory system, and that in the one district, Parel, in which the mortality decreased in 1895, there was yet in 1893-94 a very remarkable rise in the death-rate from diseases of this type:—

Wards.	Sections.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
F	Parel	4·94	6·57	7·16	8·17	9·42	4·97
	Sewri	2·63	2·14	3·62	2·44	2·80	3·79
	Sion	2·49	2·09	4·32	5·61	6·98	6·07
	Mahim	2·26	5·51	5·02	7·92	11·13	7·31
G	Worli	2·66	3·33	2·94	4·74	7·45	6·39
Total		4·31	5·32	5·59	5·53	6·35	5·56

I have, &c.,
T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.

CHARGE OF THEFT AGAINST A EUROPEAN.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dustur, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Edward Charles O'Brien, an ex-bookmaker, was charged with theft of a roon Australian pony and a cabriolet, of the aggregate value of Rs. 750, belonging to Mrs. E. Atkins. Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, prosecuted; while the accused was defended by Mr. Smetham, solicitor.

Mrs. Ellen Atkins, examined by Mr. Sealy, stated that the accused came to board with her in the year 1893, and left her house about thirteen months ago. During the time the accused was living with her she had property and eight carriages and horses. He had bought for her a rubber tyred buggy, for which he paid Rs. 700. He brought it home and the same day he gave her a present. This happened in September 1895. Witness bought the horse in March, 1895, from Mr. Greenhalgh, the trainer; the accused bought it for her. Before this Mr. O'Brien had sold for her a four-wheeled carriage for Rs. 450, and he bought this horse out of part of the proceeds. Mr. Greenhalgh is at present in England. Mr. O'Brein had a carriage and horse of his own, which were kept in the same stable as her's and stayed there. After he left he removed them from this stable. From the time the turnout was bought it was in her possession. Her daughter frequently used it. The accused never claimed that the conveyance was his. She thought he was joking when he removed the horse and the carriage from the stable the previous day. She had paid Messrs. Scott and Co. for shoeing the horse. Witness produced bills paid by her for repairs done to the turnout, in December, 1897, witness received certain information, in consequence of which she wrote to the accused.

Witness here produced a letter from the accused, in which he had disclaimed ownership to the cabriolet and the pony.

Witness further said that on missing the pony on the afternoon of Sunday, she immediately reported the matter to Mr. Brewin.

Cross-examined by Mr. Smetham, witness said that the horse and the carriage were taken away in day-light. She was there at Mr. Brewin's place. She had no receipt or cheque to show that she paid the accused though she had entries in her books. After the accused left her house the conveyance remained in the same stable. witness acknowledged that the accused had done her a great many kindnesses, and she had been kind to him also. She believed he had bought it at Meerut. The animal was an old one, of about 14 years. If she had made any reference in her letters to the accused acknowledging his ownership of the carriage, it must have been about some other carriage. The letter shown to her by Mr. Smetham did not refer to this very carriage and pony.

Witness was then questioned about the return of jewellery of the value of Rs. 4,000, which, the accused alleged, was made over to Mrs. Atkins, but the questions were disallowed as being irrelevant.

Continuing, witness said that she could not say if she had a receipt for the horse. She always paid Mr. O'Brien in cash. Accused, when he went up-country used to leave all his effects open. Complainant denied that she took the receipt for the conveyance off Mr. O'Brien's file.

Superintendent Harry Brawin said Mrs. Atkins came to him yesterday evening at half-past three and he went with her to Middle Colaba to the house of the accused. Witness proceeded to the compound of his house and saw the horse and conveyance. He took accused in custody. He remembered seeing Miss Cresage drive almost daily in that carriage for eighteen months or two years.

Cross-examined by Mr. Smetham, witness said that Mr. O Brien made no secret of his possession of the horse and carriage.

Bal Govind, a syce in the employ of Mr. O'Brien, said he had been in his master's service for a year and a-half. He knew Mr. Atkins. He went to her stables yesterday at 1-30 or 2 p.m. under orders from Mr. O'Brien. Mr. O'Brien asked witness if he knew the horse and carriage the madam drove in and told him to go and bring them away. Mr. O Brien suggested to witness to send Mrs. Atkins' syce somewhere and then bring the trap away. Witness demurred and said he was afraid to do so, when Mr. O Brein gave him a letter of authority. Witness got rid of Mrs. Atkins' syce for four annas and then brought the horse and carriage away.

In cross examination, witness said that Mr. O'Brien suggested to him to bribe Mrs. Atkins' syce.

Rameshwar Sitaoul, Mrs. Atkins' ghorawalla, was the next witness, who corroborated the evidence of the last witness.

In answer to the court witness said that since the time the buggy and horse were brought they were not used by Mr. O'Brien. The accused in his statement said he bought the trap in Poona. The pony was expensive and much beyond Mrs. Atkins means. He used to cook it with him to Calcutta and had seven trotting matches, one of which was with Mr. A. L. Apcar, from whom he won a thousand rupees. Accused then said that when Mrs. Atkins brought the pony on his knees he paid for the vests attendance. He also paid for the repair of one of the shafts. He did not take the trap back because, being a bachelor, he had no use for more than one conveyance.

Mr. Smetham submitted that the act of the accused could not come within the section of theft. If he had intended to commit theft he would not have acted in the open manner he did. The accused claimed the property as his.

The magistrate remarked that in his opinion there was sufficient evidence before him to justify his framing a charge against the accused under section 380 of the Penal Code.

Mr. Smetham asked the court not to frame a charge till the next hearing.

The accused was admitted to bail for Rs. 800 in his own recognisance and one security of a like amount.

Further hearing was adjourned to the 12th instant.

THE favourable character of the monsoon season of 1897 has produced an increase of 17·26 per cent. over the previous year in the area of 1,573,400 acres sown in Bengal. In the matter of outrurn, too, there is a great improvement on the previous year, the gross outturn of 594,700 tons being a 15 annas crop as compared with a 10 annas one in 1896. In the matter of winter rice, the Bengal crops are estimated at 18 annas against 8 annas in the previous year. The good crops this year are a God-send to Bengal, and already the effect is to be seen in the fall of prices from the high figures which have ruled since the famine. There is still a large deficit in the food stocks of the Province, and prices will not probably approximate to the normal level until good harvests have remedied the deficiency. The scarcity in Bengal and Behar last year may be gauged by the fact that, whereas in 1892 the imports of wheat into Calcutta were 13,76,096 maunds, in 1897 they were only 1,33,205 maunds.

THE TIRAH LECTURE.

SPEECHES NOT DELIVERED.

THE following speeches, which were not delivered for want of time were handed in to the reporters.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Sir Charles Nairne would have said:—I must congratulate the lecturer on the clever way he has managed to avoid controversial subjects connected with the Tirah Campaign on matters of too recent occurrence to make public discussion permissible. There are hundreds of questions one would like to ask, but prudence forbids. There is one matter, however, referred to by Colonel Hutchinson, on which I may be permitted to remark since a very great friend of many of those present here, a dear friend of my own, was one of the principal actors, and he is alas no longer with us to answer for himself. I allude to General Yeatman-Biggs and the attack on Dargai on the 20th October. Colonel Hutchinson says a purely frontal attack against a well-armed enemy strongly posted must always be attended with dreadful loss of life. A direct attack unsupported by any demonstration against a flank must always be so costly in life that it should never be resorted to if there is any way out of it.

But surely this is of the nature of elementary tactics. The lecturer himself would I feel sure spin any subalturn who gave any other answer to a question embracing this subject. And yet General Yeatman-Biggs was a very able and experienced soldier. He studied all professional work and the art of war most carefully and he brought to that study a clever brain and a mind vigorous beyond the average. I think therefore you will agree with me that we may be sure that, subject to the orders he had received, he would never have made a frontal attack unsupported by any demonstration against a flank had the latter been practicable. The man on the spot is ninety times out of a hundred the better judge than any who criticise at a distance, and though the published despatch states that the General-in-Chief expected different tactics, for one will assume that General Yeatman-Biggs knew perfectly well what he was about and did the best for his troops that was possible at the time.

MAJOR GENERAL TYLER.

Major General Tyler, Inspector-General, Royal Artillery, wished to say:—It has always been a source of astonishment to me to observe that, though we have been continually engaged in mountain warfare for more than fifty years, there is not a word on the subject in the infantry drill book, and I hope that the lecturer's suggestion, that there should be an appendix to the drill book dealing with the subject, may be carried out. Colonel Hutchinson's remarks regarding the mountain artillery cannot fail to give great satisfaction not only to the officers and men of the artillery who served in the campaign, but to the officers and men of the regiment generally. When the expenditure of ammunition becomes known we shall no doubt hear the usual sarcasm as to the small execution done by such a prodigious number of shells; but that, I submit is not the point; the question that should be replied to is—What would have been the losses to the infantry at Dargai and the other passes if it had not been for the guns?

I will refer to the question of expenditure of ammunition presently. Turning to the remarks in the lecture on the mountain artillery I observe that Colonel Hutchinson is in favour as a general rule of batteries in hill warfare being split up into sections, because, he asserts, better fire effect would be thereby gained, and the guns can be more easily handled separately than collectively. The mountain artillery drill book certainly contemplates the necessity of breaking up a battery into sections. But as the exception does not the rule, I am by no means an advocate of absolute adherence to any drill book, and I am ready to admit that there were occasions, and perhaps frequent occasions, during the Tirah Campaign when the breaking up of a battery into sections became a necessity. But the information in private letters from artillery officers engaged in the campaign is that the system was followed to an extent which was not only unnecessary, but at times dangerous; and that the difficulty of concentrating fire was as large a sore of rifle, and ignore the power derived from the combined fire of a battery conducted on modern principles. Fire discipline is the combination of qualities within a battery which enables its commander in the shortest possible time to bring effective fire on such target as may be required by the tactical situation. This definition assumes unity of control, and if that unity is destroyed, a large portion of the fire-power of the battery is lost with it. I will try to explain. In the attack on a position, after the range and fuze have been found, each gun of a battery can fire about once in a minute; thus in five minutes a battery of six guns may fire 30 rounds of shrapnel shell, containing a total of 3,300 bullets, on to the position. But a section could only fire ten rounds, or 1,100 bullets, in the same time, and while the shot of the whole battery would search out a width of 200 yards, those of the section would only cover a width of 60 yards. But the full effect of fire depends on its rapidity, which causes confusion and demoralisation; a sudden and overwhelming shower of shells poured on to a position produces an effect immeasurably greater than what would be produced by the same number of shells fired slowly. Concentration of fire by dispersion of guns has often been tried, but it has never proved successful. If I might venture to offer advice to future commanders of mixed forces as to the management of their artillery it would be this: "Do not break up a battery if you can possibly help it, but preserve the unity of command, and keep in hand the great power of combined fire." I believe if my advice is followed one result will be a great decrease in expenditure of ammunition, for there is no doubt that the system of separation is a most expensive one in that respect.

Colonel Hutchinson quotes an artillery officer who wonder why the

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

An old soldier writes:—The "good intention" of the military authorities in their endeavour to uphold the credit and dignity of the Service in the case of Piper Findlater has unfortunately, but as might have been foreseen, been taken advantage of by a certain section of the press to abuse the War Office and the Service generally. The public are now being told that officers may make money out of their titles or rank by accepting directorships of companies or putting themselves forward in other prominent positions where money is to be gained, but that a poor wounded soldier on discharge is debarred from earning an honest livelihood because, having won the Cross for Valour, he displeases somebody in "high position," that, this honourable distinction should be exhibited on the boards of a music hall. It was not, however, this exhibition that the public were invited to pay for seeing, but the burlesque of the gallant action which won the Cross for its wearer. There could be no question of the bad taste of the representation of Findlater pretending to go through in pantomime, at the Alhambra, the actual experience he went through at Dargai, but unfortunately good taste is not the most prominent feeling of the general British public, at least of that portion of it which delights in the shoddy swagger of the music halls. It would have been wiser perhaps for the military authorities to have left the matter alone, for it is not likely that the sensation would have kept its hold on even this portion of the British public for very long—for heroes are soon tired of, and the sound of bagpipes is not a joy for ever. Now, unhappily, official interference has opened the way for many scribblers to air their opinions on military exclusiveness, and to give expression to the inane, as more than one of them does, that the only position for the discharged British soldier "in consonance with military traditions" is—the workhouse. The public will, no doubt, soon tire of this kind of 'copy,' but mischief has been done by it, much to the regret of many.

Now that the Channel Squadron has returned to England, some stories are being related of the inconvenience caused by the measles during the recent cruise. Measles is not a very serious complaint; but at Gibraltar quarantine was so rigidly observed that some difficulty was experienced in obtaining fresh provisions. The yellow flag was flown by the afflicted ships, and to all intents and purposes the squadron might have been afflicted with the plague. On February 14, when there was but one case of measles on board the Prince George, and when Gibraltar itself contained all manner of fever germs, food, &c., was still hoisted on board at the end of a long pole, and the tradesman asked the highest prices for any food supplied to the infected ship. On this particular day, says the "Portsmouth Times," the ward-room officers were seized with horrible pains soon after breakfast—pains which mustard plasters failed to relieve, and which for a while baffled all medical skill. The ship being isolated, no one could be sent ashore to inquire into the quality of the provisions supplied, but it transpired ultimately that there was a dearth of forage for the Gibraltar cows, and that the animals had been eating hemlock. Hemlock, as we know, was the poison employed by the murderer of King Hamlet, but milk flavoured with hemlock produced unpleasant, though less serious, results. It is not worth while to put a whole ship's company under strict quarantine on account of a case or two of measles, and the medical regulations at Gibraltar are known to be absurdly strict.

It is highly gratifying to observe that "the recruiting difficulty" is being zealously grappled with by the authorities. Posting bills of stupendous size have just been issued to the various recruiting officers, evidently with the very proper idea that if we are to have a bigger army we must necessarily need bigger "posters." The only thing that seems to have been neglected is to provide extra funds where with to meet the additional outlay which will be entailed upon the officers concerned. The War Office Memorandum most considerately states that "there will be no objection to a limited number of glazed frames being obtained locally, and the expense of such frames charged to the recruiting contingent on the distinct understanding that no additional grant is thereby rendered necessary." This is very magnanimous. The "recruiting contingent" is already ridiculously inadequate, and as for an "additional grant," he would indeed be a clever recruiting officer who could succeed in obtaining one additional shilling. It is suggested, as an alternative, that a further supply of "zinc sheets" should be requisitioned, whereon to mount these new monstrosities. But the regulation size of the zinc sheets will need to be increased before this expedient can be adopted, and so important a change must naturally demand careful consideration.

There has been an interesting correspondence in the "Pall Mall Gazette" about the Royal Marines. It was started by an article, "The Relation of the Marines to the Navy, from a Military Correspondent," which animadverted upon the position taken up by Sir John Colomb and Marine officers with regard to the garrisons of our coaling stations, and indicated that the proper position of the Royal Marines was to provide a highly-trained corps of gunners for the Navy, which is in a sense very true, but the writer did not point out how it was to be done. If the nation wants a corps of 18,000 highly-trained naval gunners they will have to pay a much-increased sum for their training, and the best material is scarcely to be attracted for 8d. per diem. The provision of officers might present a greater difficulty even than that experienced in providing officers in the Royal Marine Artillery at present. The highly-trained gunnery officers of such a corps would assuredly ask for as good a future as that offered to a young naval officer at present. What is the future of the Marine officer to be? An officer untrained in seamanship and navigation can scarcely command a ship or a fleet, Sir John Colomb says, in effect: "Put the senior Marine officers in command of coaling stations. That is all. The gunnery of the garrison need not deteriorate, for it is a very simple matter to erect batteries at the coaling stations which shall not only give Whale Island training, but also protect the station from foreign attack." But does not the value of the Marine lie in his cheapness?

We have given particulars of some of the tactical manœuvres of the squadron which are preliminary to the grand manœuvres of the year. Before Admiral Humann left Corsica for Marseilles, he set his torpedo-boats, together with those of the mobile defence, a very interesting task. They were to watch the Bouches de Bonifacio at night, an enemy's squadron being expected to run through the straits, by which friendly vessels and neutrals would also pass. Some of the ships had lights exhibited as they approached the Straits, but the torpedo-boats were successful in attacking only enemies. On the way back from Corsica another manœuvre was gone through. An enemy's squardon was expected to attack the coast of Provence, and was understood to be directing its course towards Marseilles. The intelligence was transmitted by signal from the Porquerolles station to a light squadron cruising in the vicinity, which was to attempt to gain touch with the enemy, and to warn a French squadron at Savary of his approach. This last was to endeavour to intercept him. The whole of the squadron has since left Marseilles. In the grand manœuvres, coast-defence operations and the question of transports will form a large part of the work.

The Warrant Officers Journal, which must be taken as representative of the views of these officers, advocates the establishment of a fund large enough to give an income of £250 a year to a representative of that body in the House of Commons. By supporting their own representative in Parliament the warrant officers expect to be able to introduce certain changes and secure certain concessions which they have failed to obtain by the ordinary methods of agitation. We have no sympathy with this project, but it is worth noting as highly typical of the times. As yet it is probably a mere castle in the air, but it is not absolutely impossible that a retired warrant officer might secure sufficient votes in a naval port to secure his election, provided that he were successful in gaining the confidence of naval voters in general, and did not restrict his programme to the supposed interests of his own class. But we do not know of any warrant officer of the Navy who is sufficiently prominent to stand much chance with the electors at any of the ports.

Mr. Michaelovitch, a well-known Russian engineer, has been ordered by the Russian Government to prepare a survey, with a view to making a line of railway from Samarkand to Vernoe, and thence northwards to Semipalatinsk. It is probable that the route followed will be via Chiemkient and Aoulie-Arta to Vernoe, thus avoiding the Alexandrovski Mountains and the many affluents of the Chui or Ili River. From Vernoe the old road, which is perfectly flat and presents few if any engineering difficulties, naturally suggests itself as the route to be pursued. It passes Kopal and St. Sergiopol, and is studded with post stations. The line having been carried as far as Semipalatinsk, which will not be for a few years to come, a line from that town along the Irish to Omsk, or along the Obi to Tomsk, would connect the whole Transcaspian line, which has its present terminus at Andjian, with the Trans-Siberian Railway. The completion of the Trans-Seberian is announced for 1900; but probably it cannot be actually completed for traffic, from Tchelabinsk to Port Arthur, before the spring of 1903.

Since the introduction of a unifrom language into the Army there has been much friction between the various nationalities which wear the Austro-Hungarian uniform. News comes from Galicia that a subaltern has been sentenced by a court martial to two months imprisonment and loss of rank for answering his superior in Polish instead of in German. When reprimanded by his captain the subaltern declared that every one had the right to answer in his mother-tongue.

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THE PUNJAB BRIBERY INQUIRY.

CHARGES AGAINST A SIKH CIVILIAN.

The following is a resume of the reply of Mr. T. A. Sinclair, Government Advocate, to the written defence put in on behalf of Sirdar Gurdyal Singh Man by Mr. H. A. B. Rattigan, barrister-at-law before Messrs. Tweedy and Johnstone, the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the bribery charges against the Sirdar.

Mr. Sinclair called the attention of the Commissioners to the principle enunciated by the late Sir Fitz-James Stephen when dealing with evidence. "A verdict of guilty can be justified only by a moral certainty of guilt founded upon legal evidence." He claimed that the prosecution had put in legal evidence and that there was but one answer for the Commissioners to make. When called upon to plead to the charges the Sirdar put on a bold front and declared with indignation that they were one an all false. From the Sirdar's bearing, and his indignant repudiation it would have been expected that the defence would have come down like a whirlwind sweeping everything before it. Now they found that the Sirdar had all along been playing a game of "bluff." He had no substantive and independent defence of his own, and he called not a single witness. All that he attempted to do was to criticise the case for the prosecution and endeavour to show that there were such defects and inconsistencies in the prosecution evidence that he should be given the benefit of the doubt (if any) and acquitted. The Sirdar could have no ground of complaint; the learned Commissioners allowed him the fullest latitude and every facility in connection with his defence, including the inspection, before the commencement of the prosecution trial, of the whole of the prosecution documents, a proceeding which took up a great deal of time, and put the prosecution to considerable inconvenience. There was one ugly feature in the conduct of the Sirdar in connection with the cases and that was that he and his agents had attempted to buy over the prosecution witnesses in the most unblushing fashion almost under their very noses, and he, Mr. Sinclair, deliberately charged the Sirdar accordingly. In some cases he had succeeded, in some he had failed. But the result would not be much affected by these illegal and dishonorable proceedings. He, Mr. Sinclair, hoped that the Commissioners would when making their observations on the cases take into consideration the conduct of the Sirdar in tampering with the prosecution witnesses. Certain grave allegations had also been made with regard to Mr. Warburton, which he (Mr. Sinclair) repudiated with indignation. He offered to put Mr. Warburton into the witness-box so that he might be cross-examined at length, but the defence hotly opposed Mr. Warburton being examined at all—the obvious reason being that the allegations were false.

KISHORI LAL'S CASE.

Great stress has been laid on the improbabilities, and if they were to accept the defence style of argument such a thing as a bribe to a judicial officer was impossible. Were they to believe that without any foundation whatever, a gigantic conspiracy had been set on foot by all sorts and conditions of men residing in different parts of the country to trump up false charges of bribery and complain against an innocent man? The charges were not only supported by oral but by documentary evidence, the manufacture of which, if the charges were false, would have been necessary in order to fit in *inter se* and to coincide with the oral evidence. The ramifications of the entries in the account books alone were so vast that it would be practically impossible to arrange for such a multitude of false entries. It had been said that the Sirdar would not be so foolish as to take a bribe in currency notes, but it was a matter of every day experience that persons engaged in crime did commit the most indiscreet and ill-advised acts, but for which their detection would not be possible. Having now reviewr the oral evidence regarding the currency notes and Tikkan Mall's statement before W. Casson Walker and Mr. Fagan, Mr. Sinclair said the evidence of Hukma's books was conclusive that the gold transaction was solely with the Sirdar. Passing over the other straws at which the defence clutched he would suggest a perusal of Rai Chuni Lal's file which spoke for itself. The Sirdar's disposal of the appeal against Rai Chuni Lal's orders was very suspicious and was quite consistent with the allegation that a bribe was paid.

UTTAM CHAND'S CASE.

Mr. Sinclair said that the defence in trying to disprove the alleged forgery had entirely omitted to refer to the main reasons given by the District Magistrate for convicting. First Uttam Chand had given these different reasons, all contradicting one another, for the alteration in the bond which constituted the subject matter of the forgery. Then there was the subsequent addition to the attestation clause in order to try and cover the alteration made in the date of the bond. It was also quite clear that the Sirdar was well aware of the financial position of the accused from the contents of the bail application. Having dealt with the evidence and the alleged discrepancies Mr. Sinclair said there was ample ground for convicting, even excluding the previous statements of witnesses. They had the fact that ten currency notes for Rs. 1,000 were purchased in the name of Amir Chand Saigal through Bhagwan Das on 20th August, when the case was pending in the Sirdars Court. On August 21st, nine of the notes were exchanged at the Treasury by Sirdar Gurdyal Singh, and on 22nd. August the Sirdar sent those nine new notes with one of the original supply obtained by Bhagwan Das to the Punjab Banking Company to the credit of his account there. On 23rd. August a further sum of Rs. 300 was obtained from Bhagwan Das by Amir Chand, including a currency note for Rs. 50, No. 53555, which was cashed by the Sirdar's orderly on his account at the Treasury on August 25th. With those facts supported by evidence a complete and irrefragible case was established. The Sirdar had absolutely failed to account for an honest possession by him of those notes.

BHIWANI AND PARI RAM'S CASES.

In Bhiwani's case the evidence was not shaken in cross-examination, and the corroborative evidence consisting of the judicial file and the entries in the bankers' books excluded every reasonable hypothesis but that of the guilt of the Sirdar. The judicial proceedings were as usual of a very significant character, the order appointing the guardian being recorded just a few days after the money was borrowed. The cross-examination of Bhiwani showed that there was no necessity of any kind for borrowing such a large sum of money at such a high rate of interest for any legitimate purpose, in which case the defence would have had no difficulty in proving what was done with the money. In Pari Ram's case the almost indecent haste with which the mutation and certificate for the collection of debt proceedings were hurried through was most significant. Why did not the Sirdar leave those cases, involving as they did very large interests, for disposal by his successor? Was there any reason why the evidence of Shano and the other two witnesses should not be believed, when it was corroborated by the nature of the Sirdar's own judicial proceedings and by all the auxiliary circumstances? It was in consequence of the statement of Shano that all the documentary evidence had been traced. Surely all those entries in the books could not have been fabricated years ago for the sole purpose of getting the Sirdar into trouble. Here as in Bhawani's case there was no necessity for the largest borrowing. The defence asked the Commissioners to believe that the circumstances in each case were highly improbable. When an accused person had no solid defence to rest upon he could only attempt to escape by such general allegations.

THE MAKHDUM AND ALLAH BUKHSH CASES.

The defence in the Makhdum case also consisted of a general attack on the witnesses and everything that had been done by the prosecution. He admitted, however, that in the Makhdum case the witnesses were unquestionably testifying to facts which they had seen. What possible object could the Makhdum have had in trumping up a false case against the Sirdar? Could he gain any material benefit thereby. The judicial proceedings also were once more most significant, and supported the prosecution. He, Mr. Sinclair, maintained that the case was a very strong one. Allah Bakhsh's case was on the same footing except that being the successful candidate for the "zaildari" two payments were exacted from him. The defence theory that Allah Bakhsh was not in a position to be able to borrow money was negatived by the fact that Allah Bakhsh had come in for a valuable estate on the death of his father, appointing him zaildar of twenty-four villages, a position which would enable him to command large sums of money. The argument that Allah Bukhsh's money-borrowing was merely a paper transaction, and that no money was ever really obtained was negatived by the banker's books. Then there was the entry of Rs. 500 in Beni Pershad's books. It was perfectly consistent with Allah Bakhsh's statement that he received a refund of Rs. 500 from the Sirdar through Beni Parshad: and how could Allah Bakhsh know that such an entry corroborating him existed in the Treasury Officer's cash book.

THE BHAWALPUR CASE.

That case, said Mr. Sinclair, was so strong and complete in itself that little required to be said. Mr. Rattigan's argument *re* the alleged immunity held out to Sirdar Khan existed in his own imagination. What Sirdar Khan asked for and got through the Punjab Government to the Nawab of Bhawalpur was an assurance that if he and the other witnesses in the case spoke the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth nothing would be done in connection with that case. All the witnesses had given their evidence in a candid and straight-forward fashion and it was useless in cross-examination. Mr. Rattigan had denounced the Munsiff Mihundas being unworthy of credit, because he had been privy to the giving of a bribe to another judicial officer. He would ask his learned friend to take a leaflet out of the Sirdar's book and point out to him the shameful and sameless villany of extorting an immense bribe from a person who had come into his power as a Sessions Judge. Surely they would expect more honesty from a Sessions Judge in the Punjab Commissioner than from a mere Munsiff employed in a Native State. Dealing with the defence Mr. Sinclair said it was no argument to say that Sirdar Khan would have purchased gold rather than part with his family jewels. Such gold would have had to be purchased at Multan or elsewhere in British India, and could easily have been detected. In fact the purchase of less than one-seventh of Rs. 45,000 had been detected and proved to the hilt. Stress had been laid on the fact that not withstanding the assurance given by the Sirdar after the payment of the bribe Sirdar Khan continued to keep on the counsel and pleaders he had engaged. But that was the only prudent course he could pursue. His sudden dismissal of all those gentlemen would have been most marked and would have created great suspicion. In conclusion Mr. Sinclair thanked the Commissioners for the patience with which they had conducted that long inquiry, and contended that from the evidence brought forward but one conclusion was possible, viz., that the charges against the Sirdar were fully established.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Anchor Line s s Australia, 2,292 tons, Captain H Tait, will sail to-day for Bassein, in ballast.

The s s Asama, 2,070 tons, Captain F Newell, will sail to-day for Awtwerp, with a general cargo.

The s s Wissman, 183 tons, Captain W Jenkins, sailed yesterday for Aden, with a general cargo.

The s s Orient, 1,493 tons, Captain A Valentin, will sail to-day for Trieste and Venice, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Berwada, Captain W B Smith, in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (17th June,) with arrived a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell will sail to-day for Karachi, with a general cargo, and 65 deck passengers.

The s s Bullionist, 2,195 tons, Captain Summer, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Marmugoa, (2nd July) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

The s s Dongola, 2,820 tons, Captain F Stewart arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, (3rd June) with a carro of 6,084 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

The Asiatic S N Co's s s Nurani, 2,870 tons, Captain J L Leftwich, RNL which arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (4th June), via coast ports, with a general cargo, and one deck passenger.

The B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (2nd July), with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Lieut. Armstrong, Lieut Dorly, Mr. Wilson, Mr Muir Smith, Dr Dinshaw and 18 deck.

The P & O Co's s s Parramatta, 2,854 tons, Captain C F Preston will sail to-day for China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mrs Fowler, Mr. Soonderjee Arjoon, Mr P F Talati, Mr S P Talati, Mr R Furdoonjee and one deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Idar	2595	Milne	D and Antwerp		K R & Co
B	Tolo	2481	Jones	Karachi		F M & Co
C	Irene	1286	Par	Aden	9-7	J Mackintosh
C	Moshtari	1110	Clark	R S Ports		B & P S N Co
E	Clan Macrae	1664	Elliot			F M & Co
F	Bullionist	2195	Summer	N F		F M & Co
H	J H M S Magdala and Tenasserim		Fleet	R N		R Navy
M	Kirkhill	2346	Watson	Amsterdam		W & A G & Co
N	Gloamin	2248	Learmouth	Karachi	7-7	K N & Co
Q	Rajputana	1312	Gimblett			M M & Co
P	Secundra	1191	Allen			M M and Co
R	Khandalla	1318	Whitehead	P Gulf	7-7	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Inchmaree	3154	Simpson	London	5-7	W & A G & Co
2	A Adie	2292	Tait	Liverpool	6-7	W & A G & Co
3	R Rubattino	3044	Saporiti	Genoa	19-7	F Baldovino
5	Paramatta	2854	Preston	China	5-7	P & O Co
7	Orient	1496	Valentine	Trieste		Bombay Co
8	Asama	2070	Lemel	Antwerp		K N & Co
9	Wernerin Hall	2667	Pierce	passed in review		K N & Co
10	Nerite	3135	David	Marseilles		W & A G & Co
12	Egypt	4179	Briscoe	London	10-7	P & O Co
16	Andrina	2541	Smith			F M & Co

MERKWETHER DRY DOCK.

Setos	1805	gross tons		Jacob	Zanzibar	F Heyer
Clyde	4099	do.				P & O Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Bullionist s	Summer	Marmugoa, July 2
	R Rubattino s	Saporiti	Naples, June 13
4	Dongola s	Stewart	Glasgow, June 3
	Yarra s	Moirano	Shanghai, June 14
	Nurani s	Leftwich	Calcutta, June 4
	Dwarka s	Tice	Karachi, July 2
	Idzumi Maru s	Nunomi	Yokohama, May 31
	Bezwada s	Smith	Rangoon, June 17

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessel	Commander.	Destination.
4	Wismann s	Jenkins	Aden

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Australia, Tait, for Bassein
" Asama, Newell, for Antwerp
" Orient, Valentin, for Trieste, &c
" Dumra, Russell, for Karachi
" Parramatta, Preston, for Shanghai
" Yarra, Moirano, for Marseilles

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Dwarka, for Karachi
" Rajpootana, for Persian Gulf, &c
" Secundra, for Calcutta, &c

KARACHI.

June.	ARRIVALS.		
21	Assyria s	Rothwell	Persian Gulf
	Aphrodite s	Morgan	Port Said
22	Endeavour s	Breckon	Antwerp
	Hambleton s	Gallay	Genoa
23	Kois s	Livingstone	Bombay
24	Bahaduri s	Ahmed	Do
25	Red Cross s	Corney	Suez
	Lorenzo s	Wing	Hull via Bombay
26	Straithnairn s	Cuming	Bombay
27	Treloyn s	Blake	Do
	Dumra s	Russell	Do
	Kilwa s	Simpson	Do

June.	DEPARTURES.		
21	Assyria s	Rothwell	Bombay
22	Ataka s	Bennet	Port Said for orders
23	Dwarka s	Tice	Bombay
	Horatio s	Croft	Hull
	Schaichberger s	Mayer	Hamburg and Bremen
24	Bahaduri s	Ahmed	Bombay
	Terra s	Merrifielt	Marseilles
	Lizzie Westoll s	Westlake	Havre and Dunkirk
25	Redwell s	Woodruff	Antwerp
	Kois s	Livingstone	Bombay
27	Janeta s	Limond	Port Said for orders
	Endeavour s	Breckon	Antwerp
	Kilwa s	Simpson	Persian Gulf

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Steamer Aphrodite, Morgan, Ralli Brothers, for Antwerp
" Hambleton, Gallay, Ralli Brothers, for Marseilles
" Red Cross, Corney, Ralli Brothers, for Antwerp
" Lorenzo, Wing, Finlay Muir and Co, for Hull and London
" Strathnairn, Cuming, Bryen Durant and Co, for Port Said for orders
" Treloyn, Blake, Bryan Durant and Co, for Port Said for orders
" Dumra, Russell, McIver, Mackenzie and Co, for Bombay

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 21ST TO 27TH JUNE.)

EXPORTS.

Mahanadi s, Bombay—105 cwt cotton unpressed, 232 cwt rapeseed, etc, 1249 cwt rice and 66 cwt barley
Bahadurі s, Bombay—472 cwt rapeseed and 313 cwt rice
Dumra s, Bombay—300 bales cotton, 452 cwt cotton unpressed, 266 cwt rapeseed, etc, 5174 cwt wheat, 210 cwt rice, 830 corges skins, and 6740 lbs for transhipment to London
Sydenham s, Hull—66230 cwt wheat
Dwarka s, Bombay—187 cwt rapeseed, etc, 3000 cwt gingelly-seed, 6562 cwt wheat, 873 cwt rice, and 994 cwt rice for transhipment to Colombo, 794 corges skins
City of Perth s, Antwerp—1538 bales cotton, 14452 cwt rapeseed, etc, 404 cwt gingellyseed, 32000 cwt wheat, and 109 corges skins transhipment to London.
Trieste s, Trieste—321 bales cotton, 667 bales cotton for transhipment to Venice, 2725 cwt jowari for transhipment to Aden, 4639 cwt rice for transhipment to Aden, 114 corges skins and 500 lbs tea
Zampa s, Port Said for orders—63440 cwt wheat
Ashlands s, Port Said—65434 cwt wheat
Fort Salisbury s, Liverpool—105000 cwt wheat
Kaffir s, Port Said for orders—204 bales cotton, 74000 cwt wheat
Kola s, Bombay—3916 cwt wheat
Satrunjee s, Bombay—1264 cwt rice and 325 corges hides
Dumra s, Bombay—231 cwt cotton unpressed, 452 cwt wheat, 123 cwt linseed, 1821 cwt rice, and 14 corges skins
Branksome Hall s, Liverpool—342 bales cotton, 1378 bales wool, 100300 cwt wheat, 25 corges hides, 775 cwt saltpeter and 2·76 lbs tea.
Simla s, Bombay—60 cwt cotton unpressed, 1276 cwt wheat, 2·0 cwt rice, 244 cwt rice for transhipment to Colombo, 769 corges skins and 900 lbs tea.
Ataka s, Port Said for orders—106488 cwt wheat

IMPORTS.

Worsley Hall, Liverpool—60 pieces grey goods foreign, 332 pieces white goods foreign, and 5000 lbs grey yarns foreign
Rayfield Hall s, Liverpool—670 pieces grey goods foreign, 655 pieces white goods foreign, and 373 pieces prints foreign
Raventhaler s, Hamburg and Antwerp—1500 lbs iron bar, etc
Branksome Hall s, Liverpool via Bombay—780 pieces grey goods foreign, 4959 pieces white goods foreign, and 31466 pieces prints foreign
City of Perth s, Liverpool—4499 pieces grey goods foreign, 9799 pieces white goods foreign, 449 pieces prints foreign
Maria Valeria s, Genoa, etc—2625 pieces grey goods foreign, 1549 pieces prints foreign, 15100 lbs T red and dyed yarns foreign
Kola s, Bombay—1630 pieces white goods foreign
Scharichberger s, Hamburg—3234 cwt steel
Dwarka s, Bombay—2 cwt steel and 100 cwt spelter, 2256 pieces grey goods Indian, 5618 pieces white goods foreign, 4071 pieces prints foreign, 125 pieces prints Indian, 6700 lbs grey yarns foreign, 9400 lbs grey yarns Indian, 300 lbs T red and dyed yarns foreign, 500 lbs T red and dyed yarns Indian, and 15 cwt copper
Horatio s, Hull via Bombay—2 cwt steel and 100 cwt spelter
Kola s, Bombay—1402 piece grey goods foreign, 20357 pieces grey goods Indian, 4918 pieces white goods foreign, 4000 pieces prints foreign, 100 lbs grey yarns foreign, 9300 lbs grey yarns Indian, 1030 lbs T red and dyed yarns foreign, and 47 cwt copper
Bahaduri s, Bombay—15 cwt spelter and 3 cwt copper.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	27 14	23 32	28 61	27 89
Monday, July 4th	0 6	0 44	0 13	0 18
Total	27 20	28 76	28 74	28 7
Total fall to July 4th, 1897	12 66	12 25	14 0	14 46
Total fall to July 4th, 1896	29 45	28 53	30 65	33 20

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously Registered	47	37
On the 3rd July 1898	1	72
Total	49	9

THANA.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	26	54
Sunday, July 3rd	1	3
Total	27	57
Total fall up to 3rd July 1897	15	23

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 4TH OF JULY, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 15.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure reduced to 32° Fah. and sea level.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June, to date.	Variation since 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·469	Calm	1	97·6	80·1	67	..	4·40	+2·02
Sirsa	29·471	E	6	102·3	83·5	55	..	1·39	−1·20
Delhi	29·477	NW	3	98·7	83·6	65	..	0·98	−3·71
Agra	29·466	SE	6	101·5	86·4	68	..	0·45	−3·63
Cawnpore	29·465	ENE	2	97·4	80·1	84	0·02	7·09	..
Allahabad	29·420	ENE	6	9·3	78·2	87	0·69	8·98	−0·97
Jansi	29·476	Calm	4	98·3	78·2	74	0·10	4·03	−2·48
Jacobabad	29·423	S	4	111·3	89·0	57	..	..	−0·30
Karachi	29·557	W	14	93·4	82·0	72	..	..	−0·74
Jeypore	29·502	NW	6	100·1	81·9	52	..	3·30	−0·32
Ajmere	29·522	W	9	99·9	83·5	61	..	0·70	−2·43
Deesa	29·581	WNW	13	102·4	82·0	67	..	0·31	−3·18
Ahmedabad	29·597	W	4	97·7	81·6	64	..	5·83	..
Bhuj	29·594	WNW	21	96·8	79·9	70	..	0·68	−1·86
Rajkot	29·611	W	13	98·5	77·8	69	..	2·13	−3·17
Ghadechi	29·610	W	15	99·9	80·3	72	..	9·18	..
Veraval	29·616	W	10	88·1	81·3	82	0·61	4·20	..
Neemuch	29·549	W	7	100·3	74·6	71	0·57	3·52	−2·16
Indore	29·538	NW	7	95·2	72·4	79	0·14	5·77	−2·86
Saugor	29·533	WNW	7	87·8	70·6	91	2·74	18·26	+2·29
Jubulpore	29·441	WNW	7	87·9	72·1	100	2·20	12·00	+0·61
Hoshangabad	29·524	Calm	1	85·2	72·7	95	1·32	9·83	−0·05
Khandwa	29·545	NW	16	94·2	75·1	71	..	3·31	−3·14
Raipur	29·488	SW	13	84·3	73·0	89	0·41	8·71	−2·36
Nagpur	29·511	WNW	11	86·2	74·0	81	0·14	7·37	−2·32
Amraoti	29·550	WNW	12	94·1	70·8	69	0·06	7·35	−0·28
Akola	29·552	WNW	11	94·9	75·8	73	0·23	4·55	−2·01
Surat	29·618	W	6	93·2	80·6	77	..	12·53	+0·07
Malegaon	29·534	WSW	18	94·4	76·6	69	..	3·79	−1·85
Bombay	29·659	W	13	86·2	79·4	80	..	27·77	+3·61
Poona	29·651	SW	18	86·5	71·4	70	..	5·21	−0·35
Ahmednagar	29·641	W	10	89·3	73·0	71	0·01	2·65	..
Aurangabad	29·648	W	6	93·4	72·7	82	0·37	3·52	..
Sholapur	29·654	WSW	16	94·7	74·0	69	0·16	6·64	+0·19
Ratnagiri	29·692	WNW	6	81·4	74·9	92	2·62	54·24	+17·33
Belgaum	29·719	WSW	26	75·2	66·6	95	0·98	11·73	+2·40
Goa	29·719	NNW	11	79·7	74·4	91	3·33	36·26	..
Karwar	29·756	N	4	79·1	74·5	88	2·51	51·14	+7·59
Mangalore	29·786	Calm	3	84·8	73·9	95	2·31	40·86	−0·24
Calicut	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cochin	29·817	SSE	4	89·9	74·7	84	1·14	33·33	+1·39
Bangalore	29·774	WSW	18	82·3	67·8	78	..	2·10	−1·93
Secunderabad	29·614	W	11	89·1	70·5	85	1·27	7·02	+1·33
Masulipatam	29·610	NW	15	95·6	80·1	77	0·10	6·98	+0·64
Bellary	29·690	W	15	96·2	70·1	55	..	1·31	+0·79
Cuddapah	29·678	W	16	95·1	81·9	58	..	1·11	−3·44
Madras	29·688	W	7	101·0	79·5	59	0·19	2·28	−0·23
Coimbatore	29·769	SW	5	86·4	73·1	80	..	0·78	−0·78
Trichinopoly	29·729	WSW	10	98·1	80·3	49	..	0·08	−1·82
Negapatam	29·723	SW	10	101·5	80·9	61	..	2·56	+0·52
Colombo	29·817	WSW	9	87·0	78·8	83	0·13	10·97	+3·31
Aden	29·643	E	16	95·3	82·8	53	..	..	−0·01

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{REGISTERED TRADE MARK.}

{REGISTERED TRADE MARK.}

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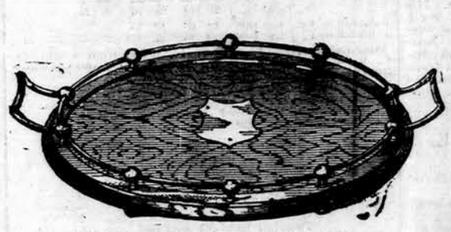

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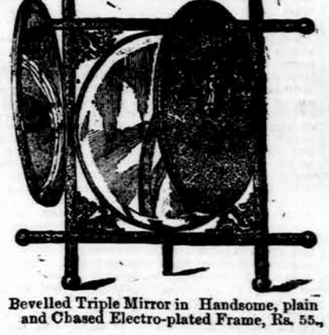
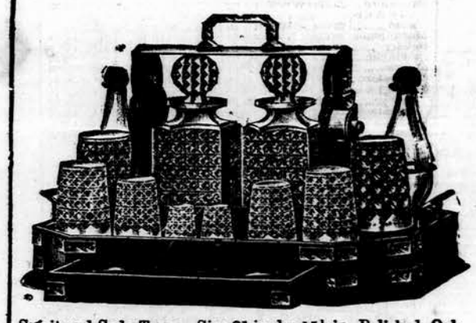


Bevelled Triple Mirror in Handsome, plain and Chased Electro-plated Frame, Rs. 55.

Bevelled Mirror, with Nickel Stand, Ebony and Nickel Cloth, and Hair Brushes, Rs 30.



Spirit and Soda Tray. Size 21 in. by 15½ in. Polished Oak and Nickel. Cut Quart Bottles and Glasses, 2 Drawers for Cigars and Cards, &c., Rs. 240.

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Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Office at No. 78, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitehall Street, London, S.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.